









Notes  
from the Lectures  
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## Lecture 1st. Introductory Lecture

This Lecture was principally confined to observations upon the different theories in medicine, from its author Hippocrates, to Galen, Paracelsus, Harvey, Boerhaave, Hoffman, Cullen, Brown, Darwin &c. whose theories are now considered as false, & as yet no system has been predicated upon true physiological principles. There is an evident line of demarcation between the function of animal & organic life. The functions of animal organic life are as complete in foetus as in the adult, while the functions of animal life are not yet begun, & the functions of organic life are undisturbed while the functions of animal life are diseased & the organic sometimes continues to act when the animal is suspended.

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- 1820.1. Nosological arrangement continued,  
6<sup>th</sup> Diseases of the Pulmonary system.  
8<sup>th</sup> Diseases of the Osseous System  
9<sup>th</sup> Diseases of the Glandular system.  
10<sup>th</sup> Diseases of <sup>the</sup> Cutaneous system.

2.

## Lecture 2<sup>nd</sup> Nosological Arrangement.

I shall class all diseases according to the functions diseased, & in the following order, viz.

1<sup>st</sup> Diseases of the Nervous System — These are general when the whole nervous system is affected & local when only a part is affected —

2<sup>nd</sup> — of the Sanguiferous system — also divided into general & local.

3<sup>rd</sup> — Absorbent system divided into general & local. The Nervous, Sanguiferous & Absorbent Systems extend throughout the body —

4<sup>th</sup> Cellular system. This part of the system has been considered as only the connecting medium to the other parts, but we shall attempt to prove that it has other important functions —

5<sup>th</sup> Chylomicetic system which commences at the mouth & comprehends the stomach, alimentary canal, Liver, Pancreas, & Spleen —

6<sup>th</sup> Organs of Secretion which may either be considered as one or divided into three, viz. Glands, Lungs & Skin.

7<sup>th</sup> Organs of Generation both male & female which commence after the organic & animal functions & cease long before the cessation of their functions viz. pp. 1

### Lecture 3<sup>d</sup> Diseases of the Nervous System.

3

I shall begin with the diseases affecting the Nervous System. This system properly speaking consists of the Brain, Medulla & Spinalis the Nerves emanating from the brain to the extremities of those nerves which are the immediate organs of sense. This system is subdivided into two others viz. animal and organic systems, to the first belongs voluntary motion, sensation & the powers of the mind. To the latter belong those functions which act independant of animal life. The Physiology of the Brain & Nervous system are but little understood. Some have supposed that sensation was communicated by a nervous fluid, but as we have had no proof of this the idea is rejected, others by vibration, & others by Electricity. Facts prove that the brain is the organ of volition & the medulla spinalis is the seat of voluntary motion, if the nerves of the spine are severed the power of motion is lost below the wound. The diseases of the nervous system are of two kinds, 1<sup>st</sup> Those depending on a loss of nervous power & 2<sup>nd</sup> Those which depend on an irregular action of that power, Paroxysm is an example of the former as convulsion is of the latter,

4

Apoplexy, Is an universal Paralysis, in certain cases a part in others the whole of the powers of animal life are suspended while organic life remains This disease has been generally attributed to mechanical causes, such as the extravasation of blood in the brain, this in my opinion is not the only cause, the disease comes on too instantaneously to be accounted for by mechanical causes, in some cases the disease takes place without the persons being sensible of it. With regard to the treatment of Apoplexy our remedies are few & uncertain. Bleeding as it is the only means of access to the brain is generally employed & sometimes successfully. I have tried it & in some cases found it success advantage out but in many cases it did not succeed, after Bleeding active cathartics may be employed. The Nux vomica is recommend of late. When the disease is occasioned by some substance taken into the stomach such as poisons an emetic will be proper, blisters I have never found useful. In cases arising from Mephitic gas the patient should be removed into the cool air Friction is hopeful. 1820 This disease is frequent after hearty meals, especially of milk and going to bed with bad a tension effect upon the heart. Prevention go to bed supplied when there is a predisposition

Palsy is a loss of voluntary motion in the muscles  
of a part of the body. It may be considered as a partial  
apoplexy & there appears to be a connection between them  
the organs of sense are not always affected, nor does it  
always happen that the sense of touch or the power  
of voluntary motion are entirely lost. sometimes the  
whole of one side of the body is affected, at other  
times only one side of the head - it attacks people  
of all ages. I cannot assign the cause of Palsy.  
it frequently has appeared after persons have taken  
a large quantity of Mercury. In these cases mercury  
has been supposed to be the cause - but this sup-  
position is totally confounded. I have known many  
cases where mercury had not been given. With respect  
to remedies I will observe I never knew any  
remedy in children, the part becomes exsiccated -  
I have seen paralytic affections of the face, but  
have never known them remedied either in children  
or adults, it is nevertheless very common for people  
to recover of Palsy. I have never seen any remedy  
which seemed to have a direct power in remo-  
ving this disease, The electric shock has been used,  
but have never seen any decided beneficial effects.  
If the patient is of a full habit bleeding should be tried,

6. friction is said to have been successful of late  
Dr. Knight used the Nux Vomica in one case  
with beneficial effects - use the Extract with Alcohol  
Dose from 2 to 50 grs. several times a day  
Shaking Palsy is an involuntary motion  
of the muscles. I have sometimes cured this by  
bandaging the limbs.

1820-1 Palsy. I have found Nux Vomica useful  
in several cases given in the form of pills  
from  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ad libitum; sometimes the patient can  
not bear two grains -

Friction with volatile alkali or Cayenne  
Pepper is recommended by some physi-  
cians.

Epilepsy - Is considered as a convulsion; it  
depends upon some particular affection of the brain.  
In persons who have died of this disease there is  
frequently found after <sup>or</sup> dissection some morbid affec-  
tion of the brain - we conclude therefore that the  
disease depends upon a particular condition of the  
brain. In this disease the patient is taken suddenly  
with a spasmodic affection of <sup>the</sup> muscles of the body & soon after  
falls into a fit, which after a certain duration goes  
off leaving the patient most commonly in his usual

7

state, but sometimes a considerable degree of stupor & weakness remain, it is a disease that affects persons of all ages, but is often met with among children than adults, It sometimes happens to persons only when awake to others only when they are asleep, I know of no difference as it respects the prospect of a cure, Young persons if the disease does not kill them are more likely to recover than adults, there is not much prospect of a cure after the age of puberty sometimes it seems to be occasioned by affections of different parts of the system, particularly the Stomach & intestinal canal, improper food. Worms, more particularly the Dracunculus, by the irritation they occasion to the intestines, & also Dentition are sometimes the cause of Epilepsy. This disease often proves incurable and resists all remedies, we should be particular to enquire all the circumstances preceding the fit, so as if possible to ascertain the cause, if it is worm they should be removed, if it is occasioned by teething their passage through the gums should be facilitated by cutting. A considerable number of remedies have been recommended, and several have proved successful. Antispasmodics seem sometimes to suspend the fit but do nothing to prevent their return.

8 The best Narcotic is stramonium. I have given this frequently with success; but it ought to be given with caution. It should be administered untill it produces dilation of the pupil of the eye. A number of tonics have been recommended. From Fowlers ~~Sect~~  
Solution: Sugar of Lead, Nitrate of Silver in 1 gr. doses twice a day, have been used successfully; when the disease is caused by some affection of the alimentary canal, the Elix. Prop. is recommended. When the brain is surcharged with blood & when there is a determination of blood to the head, blood letting may in some cases be employed, but generally it is an improper remedy in epilepsy. There is a peculiar kind of Epilepsy called Aura Epileptica which seems to commence upon the extremities. To cure this it has been recommended to cut off a nerve, another remedy is the application of Nitrate of silver. I have never tried either of these remedies, and have no great opinion of them. Some other narcotics have been used. Cicuta Maculata (not common, Cicuta, Conium maculatum) it is commonly called Musquash root, it is a strong & powerful narcotic. Cow Parsnip has likewise been used. In children I have had the best success with <sup>with</sup> Osmunis saturated by the Elix. Bo. Calomel gr. Rhei gr. ½ is a good cathartic — — — vid. pp 33.

Another kind of Nervous affection which bears some resemblance to Epilepsy although it differs from it considerably is the Chorea Sancti Viti or St. Vitus

DANCE — This disease consists in a contraction of the muscles without the consent of the will & is most generally confined to one side affecting principally the arm & leg it usually comes on before the age of puberty, it has been supposed by some that this disease depends upon a morbid state of the brain — I am inclined <sup>to think</sup> that this is not always the case —

Remedies. In one case I used the Cold Bath <sup>Opium &c p. half an hour previous</sup> with success, but in another case it had an injurious effect. Several tonics have been recommended Preparations of Elixir Prop. Sugar of Lead. The best Narcotic is Stramonium I have given this with advantage — Bleeding — I cannot say that I have seen any beneficial effects result from it. the warm bath I have tried without success. White Vitriol has been successful also the white oxide. N. St. Silver is used.

I have generally used Bathuritis in the commencement. Of tonics I have succeeded best with Elixir Pro. & Coriander in a saturative solution

Purrian Bark is a good tonic

*Tetanus* Is a spasmodic contraction of all or several of the muscles, while the faculties of the mind are not impaired till near the end of life. I have never seen a case of this disease which did not proceed from a wound - it is more frequent in warm countries than in cold ones, in summer than in winter. The disease generally takes place 10 days after the wound. In simple wounds, inflammation & suppuration does not take place, but they may take place in compound wounds. <sup>which produce tetanus</sup> Remedies, Opium and Wine in large quantities have each been successful, the actual cauterization & amputation have been recommended <sup>by McLarey.</sup> in 1820. The first symptom is a peculiar sensation at the lower end of the sternum, next the muscles of the neck & then those of the back are affected. Opening the wound freely & applying irritants has been recommended such as Spt. Turpentine, Cantharides &c. Fowler's solution is recommended in the A. & S. Immersing the patient frequently in the sea has been successful. I have tried Strammonium which mitigated the symptoms.

*Hysteria* This disease is peculiar to females & arises from a particular condition of the genital system: & does not often appear until after the age of puberty - it has been observed to attack unmarried women often than married. This disease is not entirely under the power of the will but more so than is generally supposed. Pain arouses & fear prevents its return.

This disease commences with a sudden sensation like that  
of a Ball or Globe in the stomach & passing from thence  
into the throat the patient appears to be threatened  
with suffocation, becomes faint, & is affected with Staylor  
& insensibility, while at the same time the trunk of the  
body is turned to & fro, the limbs variously agitated & the  
~~the~~ person has alternate fits of laughing & crying -  
Many remedies have been recommended in this disease  
but few are useful. Stimulants make it worse, ~~both~~  
Tonics & Narcotics are useless. This disease is not as fre-  
quent as formerly & is not found in the higher ranks  
of society. The best treatment for this disease is to  
give large doses of some nauseous drug (as opia) ~~occasionally~~  
frequently repeated. Be particular to direct audibly &  
in the hearing of the patient, to give large doses,  
to repeat them frequently & continue them until  
the patient comes out of the fit. Force the Medium  
down if the patient will not receive it without -  
Do not hold the patient either let them have it  
out by themselves or whip them. 1820-1 Dr. Smith  
thinks that those lunatick or affected with Hysteria.  
Treatment. Set the patient in the presence of those  
things they fear. The best remedy for girls is  
to get married.

12 Insanity is that state of the mind in which the patient perceives the relations of many things, such as time & place, has a knowledge of persons & remembers things past, but draws wrong conclusions & forms erroneous judgment respecting certain things. There are different degrees of insanity & it is sometimes difficult to ascertain whether the disease is insanity or not. There is however generally some particular circumstance by which the disease may be distinguished. With respect to the proximate cause, I have no doubt but that it is an affection of the brain & dissections have shown in many cases some organic derangement. Insanity is frequently very apparent in the countenance, sometimes the disease seems to be hereditary, in some persons the disease continues through life, in others it is periodical, sometimes the patient is melancholic, at others exceedingly loquacious. As to the exciting cause I will observe that there is sometimes a predisposition to the disease. Insanity is occasioned by ~~the~~ afflictions of the mind, such as anxiety, disappointment, prosperity troubled by misfortune & sometimes a sudden acquisition of property. There is perhaps in all those cases some

13

previous <sup>pro</sup> disposition, I believe I can say I know of no other cause. Some have ranked love among the causes, but I think it ought rather to be considered as an effect. The ideas of some insane persons are upon property, others upon a future state. Intoxicating liquors are more frequently the cause of this disease than any other substance taken into the stomach, I have <sup>known</sup> several cases of persons having drank themselves into a state of insanity. Children & persons in old age do not often become insane, females usually become insane at about 45 or when the menses cease. As it respects the management of Lunatics, where the cause of the disease is known & capable of being removed, that cause ought to be removed e.g. where intoxication is the cause unless that vice is suppressed the disease can never be cured - the patient should be removed from objects which he has been accustomed to see & should not be confined unless it is necessary you should never undertake to reason with insane people, it is always wrong to argue the case with them, neither should you notice or laugh at their droppings for it has a tendency to increase the insanity They should be governed by as gentle means as possible.

but they should be always governed, sometimes it is necessary to correct them but this should be done without the appearance of passion — they never should be permitted to go at large as we can never trust them & they have sometimes perpetrated horrid murders. There is a very striking difference between men & women when crazy, men are very mad & never discover any lascivious desires, while women are generally lewd some say the devil is always in them but do not discover it whilst they are sane, the true reason is their natural dispositions are changed, those persons & things which were formerly pleasing are now odious & disgusting & vic versa. Remedies — the first generally suggested is bleeding, this should perhaps always be tried; some have recommended taking it from the head, but I think it of little importance whether it is taken from the head or arm. Blisters & issues I have never found of any use, Strong Emetics & Cathartics are generally used next. Tart. Emet. is the best, Cathartics should be often given & continued for a considerable length of time, several narcotics have been used with some success.

Camphor is the best of the Narcotics except Strammonium. Opium generally aggravates the disease—Strammonium is the best remedy and should be used until it produces dilation of the pupil, it differs from opium in being slightly cathartic & in this difference probably depends its superiority over opium. The cold & shower bath have been successful.

One mode of treating insane persons is to whirl them around in a chair placed on a pivot so as to produce vertigo, this is said to have succeeded in some cases. I have now mentioned the principal remedies in some cases they may all fail. In some cases I have made up my opinion as to the termination of the disease from the patients breath. Persons in this disease generally have a voracious appetite—this should be restrained as well as any thirst for spirituous liquors, a sparse diet and a total absence of intoxicating liquors should be enforced upon the patient.

Besides this total derangement there are several species of partial insanity; there is one kind which leads people to tell great lies which neither themselves nor any body else believe, the miser is another example.

<sup>16</sup> We sometimes see young persons come out very  
big, strut about and are always ready to furnish  
any supposed insult; this leads them to fight  
duels to vindicate their honor; these persons  
are really insane & ought to be confined  
in a mad house. — Nov<sup>o</sup> 1820

Delirium is an affection of the mental  
faculties in which the person is unconscious  
of time place & situation —  
In Mania the person reasons well but  
from false principles.

It is not easy to draw the dividing line  
between sanity & insanity —

M. M. I have known burning cure insanity  
I knew a physician who was in the habit  
of applying the actual cautery to the soles of  
the feet so as to remove the skin —  
You ought always to examine the state of  
the stomach & bowels. Cictata, Digitalis &  
Lumpkin given in full dose to produce  
epilepsy sometimes cure the disease —  
Nit. Silver & Acetate of lead are recommended  
but I have never used them, I think  
that the ~~nitrate~~ <sup>nitre</sup> of Potassa from its ac-  
tion upon the nervous system may be useful.  
If they refuse food introduce it through a tube.

# Diseases of the Sanguiferous System.<sup>11</sup>

The sanguiferous system is divided into the Heart, the Arteries & Veins or it may be divided into the greater & lower circulation the former including the heart arteries & veins, the latter the capillaries. All the important functions of the sanguiferous system take place in the capillaries, from them the venous blood receives its florid hue, from them heat is given out & secretions take place. There is action in the capillaries independant of the greater circulation. They exert a control over the arteries &c. as is evident in inflammation which produces fibril action. The arteries have an action of their own independant of the heart, this I think is proved by facts—after parturition the arteries of the umbilical cord act but for a short time although the duct remains unimpaired—I was once called to an old man who had a bad foot a mortification commenced at the great toe & extended up to the ankle the foot was cold & if any application was made that increased the heat the pain became insupportable, I amputated the leg above the ankle & was surprised to find that arteries did not bleed on doing up the wound I found the arteries were twisted for 2 or 3 inch. in length.

It is well known that arteries pulled or burnt off do not bleed & when arteries are once stopped they rarely bleed again but when arteries are punctured they bleed more freely than those which are cut entirely off. From this circumstance I conclude that if the vitality of the arteries is destroyed the heart has not the power to force the blood through — that the arteries have an action of their own & that the capillaries have the power of attracting the blood from the heart. & that the heart cannot force the blood into the capillaries without their own action. There are but few diseases in the heart & great arteries but very many in the capillaries — Fever is a morbid action of the capillary vessels — I have never seen an inflammatory fever without local inflammation. Clutterbuck has advanced the opinion that there is no fever without local inflammation & I am much of his opinion.

### 1820-1 Morbid Poisons

Thaw Berry and Toxicodendron, these plants produce a disease similar to Erysipelas. A decoction of Rosemary is said to be very useful. When there is much ulceration and a thin watery discharge Borr. Sib. is very useful.

Typhus Fever. The term Typhus is derived from Τύφος. Stupor. It is produced by an unknown cause, it is often communicated from one to another. Few persons have it more than once - in the course of 20 years practice I have never attended the same person twice. Persons do not always take it when exposed - I have known one half of a family to have the disease one year & the other half the next. Near relations are more likely to take the disease than others. That this disease is contagious I think is as well established as that the Small Pox or Measles are. This disease has been in this country ~~for~~ 100 years and has been called, long, putrid, nervous or bilious fever from the prevailing symptoms. It has been supposed by some that this disease may commence synovitis or inflammatory & end in typhus; but in my opinion it never changes its type if it commences typhus it continues so through the disease. This disease attacks people of all ages, but infants are not as liable to it as adults. It more frequently proves fatal to females than to males probably from the circumstance that it attacks pregnant women. It prevails at all seasons of the year but is most violent in the winter. It has no definite time, in which it runs its course, patients do not often

20 begin to recover before the 15<sup>th</sup> day, in those cases which prove fatal, the patient usually dies about the 11<sup>th</sup> day. **Symptoms.** This disease usually commences with a sense of lassitude; weariness, pain in the head, & back, weariness in the legs, heat upon the head & chest, extremities cold or hot by turns, The face not so flushed as in inflammation sometimes confined to one cheek or to a part of the cheek, and this part a little purplish, eyes watery, the adnata looks turgid the vessels being surcharged with blood, mouth parched & the patient sometimes dry. The tongue furrowed usually white at first, then black, yellow & cast off, then & then it is succeeded by another which undergoes the same changes of color as the former this will happen several times in the course of the fever — The pulse is usually frequent and has a very peculiar undulatory motion or double stroke, this kind of pulse is always found in violent cases — an aversion to all mental exercise, generally a complete prostration of the appetite, the mind is not often affected at the commencement of the disease, but when it is violent it is usually attended with delirium, false vision, that is when the patient feels for objects when his eyes are open which do not exist, is a fatal

21

Symptoms— sometimes deafness but this I do not consider an alarming symptom although some physicians do. Respiration when frequent is a test of the violence of the disease— sometimes when the disease is violent the patient does not complain of thirst but lies in a state of apparent insensibility so that it is sometimes difficult to arouse them. Diarrhoea is often present, when it is violent it is very dangerous. Costiveness is a favourable symptom. Urine is sometimes small & high coloured; at other times it is colourless and abundant and foams when it is voided in the former case the symptom is good in the latter bad. The heat of the body is generally above what is natural & is usually ~~posseid~~ of a degree of fulgence. The heat is very unequally distributed over the body, most commonly the head is hot & the extremities cold, but this is not always the case— this fever is sometimes attended with pains in the sheet— and sometimes with cough but this I think proceeds from dryness. Hemorrhage sometimes takes place in the last stage of this disease & if it is not immediately fatal the patient recovers. It is not easy to decide when the crisis takes place in this disease, the first symptoms of convalescence in this are the more natural posture of the patient when in bed, a less difficult respiration, & a natural perspiration. In this disease those who emaciate rapidly are most likely

22 to live. Treatment Some physicians think this disease may be set short in the commencement by medicines I do not know that I ever cut any short, I consider it as a disease destined to run a certain course. and think it best to make it mild and safe and let it run. Bleeding is rarely useful sometimes when there is severe pain it eases the patient. Strong Emetics & Cath. are injurious, Antimony should never be used. Peacock in small doses gives tone & power to the stomach — Bark is not required unless the heat of the body is low & the extremities cold. The Neutral Salts are not good bath. in this disease, they have no refrigerant effects. Neutral Salt formed by uniting citric acid & pearl ash is good from the carbonic acid they contain, the effervescing mixture or acetate of tartar ammonia is useful. Wine should not be used when the patient is hot & dry he may drink bitters made of camomile & snakeroot. I think a mistake has been committed in supposing that perspiration removes the fever, sweat produced by external stimulating & heating medicines is injurious. Opium & contrayerva are useful — Small doses of opiac. are good to keep up the action of the stomach. The vegetable & mineral acid are sometimes useful, also the Alkalies. Opium agrees well with some but in others it produces watchfulness & delirium

I give it every night in the form of Iovers powders when it <sup>25</sup>  
tranquillizes the patient — Cold Water, some physicians  
to obviate the popular prejudice against the use of cold water  
add vinegar to it; this is a bad prescription for the vinegar  
leaves a sediment upon the body after the water is evaporated  
pure water is the best as to temperature it is not material —  
if the patient is very weak I either sprinkle it upon them  
in bed or apply wet cloths to the body — keep the patient al-  
most constantly wet — if the heat of the trunk is not great  
apply it only to the head & throat — I sometimes lay a piece of  
gauze over the face of the patient & keep this constantly  
wet, the water removes the peculiar smell attendant upon  
this fever. The thirst is never very great when the patient is  
kept wet. I never keep drink from the patient large quan-  
tities are usually injurious although there are some cases to the  
contrary — In warmer weather I spread nothing but a sheet over  
the patient & wet that. Animal Food is always injuri-  
ous while the mouth continues furred I sometimes allow  
the patient milk & water when milk has agreed with him  
in health, except this nothing but farinaceous food should be  
allowed. The best remedies are of little avail without particular  
attention to the Nursing you must not only administer  
medicine but attend to the Nursing. A change of air is  
all important the bed should stand in the middle of the

24 room - the room should be kept clean by washing with soap  
suds - all unnecessary furniture should be removed & the  
utensils used about the patient should be frequently  
changed & kept clean - the bed & body linen changed  
much often than in health, the patient kept clean  
by frequent washing too much cannot be said on these  
particulars - All unnecessary visitors should be excluded  
& noise carefully avoided. in warm weather the windows  
should be kept open fresh air should be often applied to  
the surface of the body. a small fire changes the air  
in a room very readily without producing much heat -  
In local pains ~~Bleeding~~ Blisters may be advantageous  
but I do not approve of their general use, they are  
safer on the temples, Neck & arms than the lower extre-  
mities, blisters in the last stages when the patient cannot  
be roused I have thought injurious. Emetics may be  
given at almost any stage but not without caution in  
the last stage of violent cases. Symptoms requiring  
particular treatment, Diarrhoea is often one  
of the first symptoms if it is slight it requires no partic-  
ular treatment but when the stools occur 6 or 8 times in  
twenty four hours it must be checked, Opium in the form  
of Dovers powders is one of the best remedies, Sweet fern is  
good whether there is Diarrhoea or not Lined water,

Milk & water I have seen Calomel, Hins & Lead used, but  
these bark have not done as well as some other remedies. Liquids  
should not be given freely, White Oak bark, blisters upon the  
abdomen, injections of Peruvian Bark & album, in one case.  
I gave brandy, I am jealous of ardent spirits, the patient  
should not drink small beer in this case. In some cases  
large quantities of blood are discharged by stool, some  
times when it is copious it sinks the patient at once  
in such cases I give injections of album & bark in duodenal  
gave Opium internally, foment the abdomen with hot  
brandy, I sometimes apply blisters to the abdomen, Astringents &  
Stimulants applied to the abdomen are generally the  
best remedy I have used. The patient is sometimes Cess-  
tive & requires laxatives through the whole course of  
the disease & these cases are more safe than when there  
is diarrhoea, I use Rhubarb combined with Alkalies, the skin  
is usually dry until after the crisis when the sweat is  
apt to be profuse & should be regulated by the clothing  
If sweat comes on in the commencement it must be  
regulated in the same manner, The Urine is sometimes  
too copious & may be checked by Cantharides which does not  
increase the febrile heat. Hiccup is an alarming  
symptom, this may arise from too much drink. I have checked  
it by giving Ipecac so as to produce nausea - warm wine

ether, Stimulants, ginger Blisters on the part of the stomach have been useful. Distention of the Abdomen by Gas, in this case <sup>lotion & other in small doses</sup> Cataplex are injurious, best method is to introduce the oyster shell. Drinks that may be used in Dysentery the vegetable & mineral acids largely diluted, herb tea, new cyder & small beer.

We frequently hear physicians speak of Bilious Fever but I think there is no propriety in using the term, it is called bilious because the bile is forced into the system & the patient turns yellow or the bile is evacuated in large quantities; it only indicates a torpor or obstruction of the ductus coledochus communis.

Putrid Fever this term is liable to the same objection as the former, it receives its name from the livid spots which appear upon the body, supposed to proceed from putrefaction, but putrefaction has nothing to do with it, putrefaction never takes place in any disease whatever, nor does it ever take place in living matter, the appearance is owing to extravasated blood under the cuticle, it is a bad symptom & <sup>shows</sup> indicates a morbid state of the vascular system. Antiseptic is a term that ought to be expunged. We have no specific in typhus, we must doctor the symptoms, we warm if cold & vire versa.

1820-1 Symptoms of Typhus

The attack is remarkably gradual, there are no remarkable violent fits as in Intermittents, some pain in the head, lower part of the spine and legs. The skin is not very hot at the commencement, the eyes are languid, the appearance of the wanting cadaverous in some instances, in others the face assumes an uniform redness not being circumscribed as in inflammatory affections, the appetite is impaired. Saliva viscid. The pulse becomes frequent sooner in this than in any other disorder except Cancer Rash — The secretions are changed, the Alvine evacuations become unnatural being either liquid, fetid, dark or copious. Two exacerbations occur in the course of the day one of which is usually in the evening. There is sometimes a disposition to coma at others to confusion of Ideas or Hallucination. It is a disorder which continues from 14 to 50 days. Its effects on the constitution of those who recover are at times, Insanity, depravation of the moral character, an enlargement of one of the legs which never wholly disappears or impaired vision. In the commencement of this Disease the urine is pale, increased in quantity, forms & there is no sediment.

## 28 Intermittent FEVER

This disease arises from a specific cause & cannot be produced by any other cause whatever & is never communicated from one person to another - it differs from other contagious diseases in the length of time in which it operates varying from a few weeks to several years, what this specific contagion is & how it operates is not known, it probably arises from marshes & I am inclined to think it affects the chylopoietic system - this disease does not put on its distinctive mark usually under a week - it is attended with paroxysms which sometimes recur every day & a small fit the same day, at others every 2, 3, or 4<sup>th</sup> day & usually at the same hour of the day or rather the same hour of the usual day, the fit is usually preceded by languor, then a sensation of cold running down the back which soon becomes violent, the blood recedes from the capillaries & the patient turns pale - this is succeeded by the hot fit & when this subsides the patient perspires freely the mind is usually regular but not always - sometimes the patient is somnolent in the cold fit - this disease wears itself out in time - there is a prejudice against using remedies to check this disease from the opinion that persons are more subject to a recurrence of the disease if it does not run its full course but the length of the

29

disease & its liability to affect the system influence me  
to struck it as soon as possible — The Remedies that have  
been used in this disease are very numerous — Bark, Emeticks of  
Bart. Antim. Fowlers Solut<sup>n</sup>. Opium, Venesection, Cathars & every  
other substance that powerfully affects the system have been  
successful — Peruvian bark was introduced as a nostrum soon  
after the discovery of this Continent — Bart. Emst. should be  
given & if there is local affection ~~bark~~ venesection venesection  
employed before administering the bark. Upatorium either  
in decoction or in substance has been successful — Ardent Spt. &c.  
have been successful, but I do not like the remedy. Sulph. Wine  
is a powerful & good remedy. Fowlers Solution has been extensiv-  
ly useful, but it should be laid aside if it does not effect  
a speedy cure. The best method I have used is the following  
give a full dose of Opium two hours before the fit is expected  
so that it may produce its effects at the time the symp-  
toms of the fit appear — give plenty of warm drinks, put the  
patient into a warm bed apply hot bricks to the feet  
there will be no cold fit, and but little of the hot fit,  
but considerable perspiration, after this has subsided give  
the bark once in 4 or 6 hours until the next fit is expected  
then give opium & prescrive as before — I have never found  
any advantage in giving large doses of bark, 3*lb* is sufficient —  
the fits are most apt to return after half a turnation from the

30<sup>th</sup> time they were interrupted. As the Syphilis fever combines with other diseases (e.g. with dysentery,) so does the intermittent with Syphilis & with Dysentery. Its combination with Syphilis I suppose produces what is called the Lake Fever.

1820-1 Dr. Bullen took Intermittent fever to explain his theory of fever. I do not agree with him in his explanation. The way that I account for the phenomena is this. Disease action is totally different from healthy action & before the diseased action can commence the natural action must subside this causes the appearance of the cold stage, the natural action is followed by the diseased action which constitutes the hot stage.

If this disease does not appear soon after this contagion is received, it generally makes its appearance the same following. This disease is sometimes a week in assuming its regular form, in this stage of the disease it is best to do nothing but attend to the stomach and bowels. all the powerful aromatics have been successful in curing this disease. It is well to precede the opium in the treatment of this disease by a full vomit.

Contagious Diseases, are diseases capable of being communicated from one person to another under all circumstances, they generally agree in this that the same persons never have them a second time there are some exceptions to this the Small Pox & measles have been known though rarely to affect a person twice — Some of the contagious diseases produce eruptions & fever & belong to Cullen's class Exanthemata he has ranked one disease under that class which I think has no claim there that is Erysipelas. There have been different opinions respecting the manner in which Contagious is received into the System, the weight of opinion is in favor of their being inhal'd. There is one instance in which we know the manner in which the contagion is applied & that is in Small Pox by inoculation. I am convinced that Scarlet Fever & Measles & Sore throat are distinct diseases differing essentially in their symptoms. The eruption in the latter precedes the fever but in the former succeeds it —

1820 I have no personal knowledge of the Yellow Fever, yet from such facts as I have collected it appears to me to be in places and not in persons — I have been informed that it is not considered contagious in Gloucest.

# Small Pox

To communicate in two ways, by the natural way that is by inhalation, & by inoculation, there are 2 kinds Distinct & Confluent, both of which are produced by the same matter — the eruptive fever usually commences in about 14 days from the reception of the virus — the eruption usually appears in 3 or 4 days after the fever & first appear upon the temples, forehead, & face & extends over the whole body — the Distinct kind begins with bright red, hard pustules which mature & at length form scales In the Distinct kind the fever is inflammatory, in Confluent it is of the Egyptian type

Treatment — as the disease in its Distinct state is inflammatory the remedies are Antiphlogistic, Bleeding, Cremes, Baths. Haemating doses of Antimony, cool air & cold water, — in Confluent the treatment should ~~should~~ be precisely opposite except cool air which is proper, when a bloody serum appears in the pustules it is a fatal symptom — There is no evidence that the disease is milder when produced by contagion from a milv. cow than from a malignant one. The Distinct kind is a genuine inflammatory affection of the skin of a peculiar kind — keeping the skin cool has a tendency to produce a mild case, Opium is sometimes useful —

1820-1 Symptoms. It commences with a pain in the head, cold shills, followed by fever, then an eruption & affection of the throat. The two kinds are not dependant upon the number of pustules for their specific characters. In the confluent kind the pustules are not readily discerned except upon a close inspection. Instead of red circumscribed margin they are white, and feel hard as the skin was a shot under the skin & contain a serum, but never pus. the serum is not absorbed

Mariella or Chicken Box — is apt to be confounded with the small pox — it is never dangerous & rarely requires any medical treatment — it is necessary for a physician to be able to distinguish it from the small pox. The eruption has a bright redness, a thin watery fluid in the vesicle on the top of the pimpla, the eruptions fewer, the eruptive fever not so intense nor of definite duration as in the small Box — if there is any febrile indisposition it is of the typhoid kind.

1820-1 The pustules never suppurate, the pustules fill quicker than in small pox.

Epilepsy Opium puts off the pts when a number occur in succession. Bleeding may put off the pts when there is warning

Rubeola — Measles — is a contagious disease attended with inflammatory fever & a flux of humors from the nose & eyes — the Bronchial membrane is affected causing cough — the disease appears in about 14 days after the reception of the virus, the eruption appears first on the face & extends over the whole body & goes off by a desquamation of the article — M.M. the antiphlogistic regimen & in many cases <sup>last</sup> bleeding this must never be omitted in violent cases. Emetics of Tart. Ant. must be given, endeavor to keep up perspiration — Cough usually attends & must be mitigated by Dovers powders or other preparations of Opium given at night, the patient should never be considered safe while the least cough remains. Death will be the consequence of such neglect — Measles are very dangerous in Asthmatic patients When the Pneumonic symptoms are severe Blisters may be proper, but if the fever is of a Typhoid grade Blisters are liable to become gangrenous. The vulgar notion of driving the Measles out by medicines is un-possessed, though coldness of the skin & sickness of the Stomach causes the eruption to recede & heat to make them appear thicker and brighter yet this is no indication that a profuse eruption is beneficial — no stimulating drinks should be given to drive out the eruption —

When the lungs are violently affected bleed frequently and keep up nausea by antimonials. There is generally a relaxed state of the bowels at the close of the disease, if the relax is absent give mild cathartics, if it is urgent give opium. If there is a tendency to gout give wine. Bark & opium

### Cynanche Parotidea or Mumps

This disease generally commences with some inflammation & swelling of the Parotid gland & is evidently contagious - the disease generally appears in about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  days from the reception of the contagion. In the latter part of the disease the testicles of males & breasts of females are often affected, I believe this affection has never taken place in persons under the age of puberty but the majority of adults are affected. Mumps require (if any remedies) Bleeding & the antiphlogistic regimen, if the testicles swell suspensory bandage & sugar of lead water may be used, or some of what has been called discutient application - this is all that is necessary in general - I have never known the testicles or parotid gland suppurate - it appears to have some effect upon the viscera of the abdomen perhaps upon the lymphatic glands or mesenteric - I have never had an opportunity of examining the body of a person who died of this disease

Scarlet Fever. This disease differs entirely from Cynanche Maligna, the eruption is more florid than in measles, the freckles are distinct, no affection of the tonsils, no considerable fever, no affection of the tonsils, no asthma or inflammation, no cough or sneezing, it is in general a mild disease.

## Whooping Cough

As evidently contagious it rarely affects the same person twice. Remedies. Vomiting doses of Emetics are best. Blood root has been recommended as an Emetic. Blood letting is not generally proper, admissible in some cases. Alkalies have been considered as specifics. R. Corkint. 3*ij* Al Tart. 3*j*; Loaf Sugar 3*ij*. Magnesia 3*j* - triturate in a mortar and add 2*ij* cold water dose a table spoonful several times in a day. another. Tincture bark a tea spoonfull Rict. Canth. 3 or 4 gts. Laudanum proportioned to the age of the patient - the following is recommended when the appetite is lost - Loaf Sugar Lemon juice, & the yolk of Eggs which make a pleasant drink - inhaling the vapor of vinegar or Ether is sometimes useful. For further particulars vide Dis. Child 1820 - this disease is particularly dangerous when complicated with bowel complaints. this circumstance renders it more dangerous in the fall of the year - vide pp. 133

Angina Maligna, the Cynanche Maligna of Linné  
 Barker Rash. This Disease has obtained the <sup>name of</sup> Barker  
 rash in this country, it is contagious - I have never witnessed an instance of a persons having it twice - I have known it communicated by clothing, all persons are not equally liable to the disease - Children & Women are most frequently the subjects of it. Symptoms - first soreness of the throat about the same time the patient becomes affected with fever & the pulse is affected at the same time - cold shivering seize the patient followed by fever - Vomiting frequently attends & Diarrhoea supervenes, pulse is very quick not very hard - sometimes intermitting attended with delirium of a peculiar kind. When the Disease is violent it is one of the most malignant kind - We can judge of the violence or danger of the disease by the appearance of the throat. Treatments those remedies are best which change the action of the membrane of the throat - the remedies most used are the following &c, Emetics, Lathys, Blisters, Ardent Spirts, Bark, Blue Vitriol & Cold Water. With respect to Blood letting I am of the same opinion that I am in respect to Syphilis never possibly in some cases if done early it may do some good - Emetics are useful in the commencement but injurious in the last stage of the disease - Lathys should be given

38 Cathartics should be given sufficient to evacuate the bowels. Sulphate of Mercury (Perfumed Mineral) dose 2 gr. with a little molasses which immediately produces vomiting - An infusion of Cayenne pepper has a very salutary effect. Iodine Spt. diluted has been useful - Blue Vitriol in small dose operates by changing the action of the diseased membrane - I have never seen any good effect from Bleeding - Opium is indicated when there is diarrhoea. Cold Water may have a good effect if applied early in the disease Bark should be given freely & in large quantities if we expect to derive any benefit from its use - - -

1820-1 This disease may be communicated from clothes that have been in contact with an affected person. I have remarked that contagious diseases are communicated much more readily in cold than in warm weather. I conceive that the reason is that in warm weather the matter is liable to putrefy after which it loses its power. There is a most intense heat upon the skin. There is an efflorescence but no pustule on recovery the cuticle falls off. Strong cathartics are injurious. Emetics are very useful, one of the best is the Sulphate of mercury gr ij mixed with molasses after its operation give 1/2 of a grain of the same to keep up a nausea. Astringent gargles are not given one of the best gargles is Coagitive Sublimate 10gr to a pint of water. Opium is good to allay irritation.

# Catarrh or Influenza

39

This disease attacks the mucus membrane especially of the Lungs - it is an epidemic disease which spreads with great rapidity over a very great extent of country - From various facts I am led to conclude that it is a contagious disease communicated from one person to another It does not depend upon sudden changes of temperature or the season of the year as it occurs at all seasons of the year - persons are capable of having this disease several times - It affects persons very differently at different times - It generally affects the mucus membranes but it is a kind of Typhus sometimes affecting the Lungs or mucous membrane - It produces several diseases as pneumonia, sore eyes, sore throat, & appears to have a connection with Pneumonia typhoides & Spotted Fever. This disease is dangerous to children & persons of diseased lungs. & also those predisposed to consumption - This disease produces a discharge of mucus & sometimes abscesses are formed - it is sometimes inflammatory at others it is of the typhoid type - Croup is sometimes occasioned by this disease - Treatment - it usually requires no medical aid Bleeding is useful when there is much inflammation, then an emetic

40 Perpiration upon the skin is more useful in this disease than in most others - the sudorifer medicines which I use are Ipecac. in maceating doses, sometimes combined with Opium. Blisters have a very decided effect. aqua ammonia taken in wine & water or Cornpho baths are useful when the stomach is loaded with faeces. Oils & mucilage are sometimes useful by removing irritation. A circumstance in favor of the opinion that Catarrh & Spotted fever are nearly allied is that the same remedies <sup>are</sup> required ~~than~~ in both diseases - Summary of treatment -

1<sup>st</sup>. Bleed when there is much arterial action and pain - 2<sup>nd</sup>. Emetics - continued in nauseating doses - 3<sup>d</sup>. give tepid drinks -

1820<sup>1</sup> The best remedies are those that determine action to the skin. Tart. Emet. is useful either as an emetic or alterative. Tart. Emet & Opium are among the best remedies. When it affects the eyes blisters & quills are the next best remedy to Emetics. Mucilaginous drinks relieve the cough. Like the measles this disease is often the precursor to chronic diseases as Pethesis Pulmonalis. It is dangerous to infants & asthmatics. It combines with hooping cough

Spotted Fever this name is improperly applied to a non descript in European authors. It receives its name from the livid appearance which sometimes occur upon the surface of the body — It is not confined to any season, but is most common in winter — it is not known whether it is contagious or not — it often attacks children than adults.

Symptoms. These are various, its usual precursor is a pain in the head, when the attack is violent there is a complete prostration of strength & delirium often attends & the patient is sometimes carried off by the first attack, after the torpor there is much heat, the arteries beat with violence, the alimentary canal is not usually affected — sometimes nausea & vomiting, dissection shows the capillaries to be engorged & the livid spots prove an unequal action of the arteries & veins. Cause. Some suppose it originates from damaged grain or sprouted rye — this cannot be <sup>the</sup> cause always if it ever is — the southern slaves have had the disease who eat no grain. I conjecture that it arises from a peculiar kind of Catarrh affecting the capillaries. Treatment, this has been very diverse & opposite my opinion is that all the remedies

42 used in acute diseases may be useful sometimes  
In the commencement of the disease medicines  
should be used to restore the capillary action  
Bleeding should not be resorted to in <sup>the</sup> commencement  
but it may be useful sometimes after the violent  
<sup>of the arteries</sup> action comes on - External warmth is most to be  
depended upon in the first attack, Let the  
Vapor of warm water be applied to the patient  
while in bed It should be moderate & long contin-  
ued. the heat of the body should not be raised above  
the ordinary heat - the vapor should be continued  
for 2 or 3 days - if the head is hot while the other  
parts are cold, apply cold to the head - -  
I cannot justify the use of enormous quantities  
of alcohol & Opium. the latter may be used  
in small quantities. Comfits are safe at any stage  
of the disease. 1820-1. Comfits are very useful  
in the commencement, Diphtheritis & Dovers  
powder should be given in small and frequent  
doses through the disease. Stimulants are use-  
ful before the reaction comes on. Care should be  
used in applying the vapor that the patient  
should not be burned. This disease generally ter-  
minates pretty suddenly

Pneumonia Typhoides Is not as has been represented a new disease it formerly prevailed at Athens & is described by Adams in Morbid Pictures, but its appearance in this <sup>country</sup> was very recent, it is not confined to any season but is most common in winter - it appears to be an inflammation of the thoracic viscera of the erysipelas kind, by dissection the disease has been found extending over the serous membranes, it sometimes affects the lungs without causing immediate death, it never forms abscesses; I do not know that it is contagious - This disease differs from the pleurisy by the mucus being mixt with blood & appearing of a dark color - it is some times attended with violent pain in the side - difficulty of breathing - pulse very variable sometimes sinks as low as 40 - the appearance of the face is different but of an uniform color - not livid around the eyes - blood of a dark & dirty appearance and soon separates - it is covered with a thick buff which in some cases continues to the last stage of the disease.

Remedies, Bleeding in violent cases should not be resorted to, it does not have that effect in erysipelas. inflammation that it does in phlegmonous - I have sometimes used it with benefit in mild cases -

44 Emetics are always to be used when bleeding is not  
called for. Ipecac is the best, nauseating doses of  
Iart. Comt. or Ipecac, & opium, I have used Blood root  
with success — Sudorifics are most beneficial when  
combined with some emetic drug. I received much  
benefit from Contrayerva combined with small  
doses of Dover's powder; warm applications to the  
feet. Laudanum is good when the pulse is low —  
Spontaneous sweating is not beneficial. Cathar-  
tics are very beneficial more so than in most other  
Remedies. Bals., Rhei & Calomel. Blisters should be applied  
largely to the thorax. I have used Lobelia with  
good effect. When the pain continues violent in  
the abdomen & is not relieved by cath. give an  
injection of 1pt. cold water. In some cases where  
there was great prostration of strength I have  
used the vapor bath as is prescribed in Goutte de Fer.  
Calomel operates well as a cathartic, its action  
is too slow as an alterative. Senna & snake  
root is a good diaphoretic also valerian,  
Amphor and squills. The compound powder  
of Comfrey with diaphoretics is a use-  
ful prescription where bleeding is not  
required —

# Diseases of decided Local Inflammation.

These diseases originate in the capillaries independent of the heart & arteries. Dr. Cullens opinion that they originated from the blood's being thrown upon a particular part appears incorrect, for the greatest mechanical pressure of the blood upon any part never produces this effect. My opinion is that it depend upon an increase & change of action in the capillaries. There are 2 kinds of inflammation the Plegmonic & Cysiphalas these are varied by the cause of the action & the part upon which the action commences - inflammation from morbid poisons appears to be a different kind from either of these - The plegmonic kind of inflammation tends most to suppuration - it is usually circumscribed by hardness - there does not appear to be much destruction of soft parts it terminates in one of two ways 1<sup>st</sup> by resolution or 2<sup>nd</sup> by ~~mortification~~ <sup>suppuration</sup>. The Cysiphalas kind terminates by resolution or mortification - both of these kinds of inflammation may attack the viscera - cases of a mixed kind are those in which the cellular tissue is destroyed which causes suppuration of the surrounding parts. In the Plegmonic kind the indication is to diminish the action this is done by obstructing blood & by local applications -

46 If the blood is taken directly from the affected part it has a more decided effect than general bleeding. In general bleeding makes but little if any difference from what part you take the blood - we should endeavor to cure the disease by resolution & if possible prevent suppuration when it occurs in the sensitive organs. In the Cryseptatorous kind bleeding does not have so decided effect, Calaptasons are useful by abstracting heat they should be used warm but not hot. Vidi Book 2<sup>nd</sup> pp. 3.

Inflammation of the Brain or Phrenitis. This disease commences with a violent deep seated pain in the head, redness of the face & eyes, intolerance of light & sound & violent delirium.

Cure. Blood should be taken in a full stream until it suspends capillary action & produces faintness, this should be often repeated if you err, let it be on the side of abundance. Strong cathartics so as to operate freely. Rx. Sol Glauc. 3j & Sart. Emet gr. iii dissolved in water, dose a table spoon full. Blisters, Local Bleeding & Cold applications useless. I have not been very successful in the use of Blisters.

## Inflammation of the Eyes or Ophthalmia

There are two species of this disease the one affecting the globe of the eye, the other only the eye lids—For the former general bleeding is useful when it affects the system but it is far preferable to take blood from the eye lids by leeches or to cut the blood vessels of the adnata, cold applied to the eyes very useful—I have sometimes applied a constant stream of cold water for 2 or 3 days—

Mucilages, as marshmallows, elm bark, feverfew tea &c put in the eyes are good. Astringent Collyriums as, alum with the white of an egg—weak solution of nitric vitriol; acetate of Zinc is milder than the sulphate it is conveniently formed by adding Sulphate of Zinc to Acetate of lead

I have entirely discarded Lead Water as a Collyrium an infusion of red rose leaves is a useful Collyrium

Blister are not useful when applied over the eye in the next best place is upon the temples, then

<sup>behind</sup> the ears, Cooling purgatives should be given <sup>Stimulants</sup> ~~purgatives~~

are injurious when they produce pain. The other kind is treated as a mere local inflammation—

P. White wine, oil & red precipitate or Calomel & first Collyrium, applied after frotting the eye lids with T.S.

48 Inflammation of the Tonsils or Quinsy.  
This is an epidemic disease affecting the tonsils  
it comes on with pain & enlargement of the  
tonsils, which suspirate — it does not affect the  
system of blood vessels generally, hence bleeding  
is not as useful in this as in other other dis-  
inflammatory diseases, but it should be always  
tried episprastics applied upon the throat — a  
 poultice of wheat bread with a little alum —  
astringent gargles — I sometimes open the tonsils  
internally, there is no danger from the operation  
when the breathing is difficult we should  
cut freely — The vapor of vinegar & water conden-  
tes into the throat are useful aromaticis <sup>or adans</sup>

Inflammation of the Lungs — or  
Pneumonia or Pneumoniac Pleurisy.  
This is an affection of the mucous membrane of the thorax  
attended with severe pain in the side, more or less  
disposition to cough & in some stage mucus is dischar-  
ged, mixed with <sup>fluey</sup> blood, pulse is full, hard & not easily compressed —  
bright spots upon the cheek — the patient lies more  
upon one side than upon another, heat consider-  
able & tongue furred — Sometimes there is pain in the hands,

Treatment - Bleed in a full stream, but not much at a time, the quantity & frequency to be regulated by the symptoms, after bleeding give a solution of Tart. of Antimony & glanders salts sufficient to excite ~~cathartick~~<sup>catharsis</sup>, the Antimony should be continued in small doses to excite nausea, the bowels should be moved at the commencement, if the Antimony excites purging it will not injure the patient, Blisters largely applied to the throat - perspiration should be kept up without external applications, when the patient is reduced give oignon of Squills, Blood root, & Digitalis may be used. Opium may be given combined with Tart. Antimony, Give tepid mucilaginous drinks, the cough may be relieved by Dovers powder.

1820-1 Strong cathartics are not good in this disease Opium is not good given uncombined but combined with Senna, or antimony it is very useful.

I Jaundice continued from page 69<sup>t</sup>. - Soda has been recommended, Blisters have not been of much use in my practice If any external application is useful it is the tart. Emetic ointment, I have observed the skin appear black when viewed by candle light, this is not mentioned in the books

56 Croup. Is an affection of the mucus membrane  
of the lungs. It is called <sup>Tracheitis</sup> Cymarachia by  
Dr. Cullen, I do not think that it is confined to the  
Trachea, but believe that it follows the whole course  
of the Bronchial vessels to the extremities - I think  
it rarely proves fatal by excluding the air from  
the lungs. The mucus membrane covering the Larynx  
& Trachea is thickened & there is a secretion & effu-  
sion of coagulable lymph, this effusion sometimes  
exists in the form of a membrane. This membrane  
sometimes produces suffocation but not often. This  
is an inflammation of the membrane lining the Tra-  
chea which is of the Erysipelatous kind - it does not  
appear to affect the heart & great arteries so much as  
the phlegmonic kind. It is an epidemic disease attacking  
all ages but most frequently children & at all seasons.  
It sometimes proceeds from epidemic catarrh - it usually  
makes its attack at night, sometimes very suddenly at  
others very slowly making its appearance only at night  
for several days, all the symptoms are more aggravated  
at night than during the day - it resembles Asthma  
but usually comes on with more violence & more sudden-  
& attended with more inflammation - it is distinguished  
from every other disease by the peculiar cough -

Remedies. Those remedies are best which affect the stomach & through this medium the Lungs. Perspiration should be excited in croup, as the lungs & skin are sympathetically connected, remedies acting upon the surface must affect the lungs. Nauseating doses of Emetics are proper combined with opium to produce perspiration. Bleed first if indicated by the pulse. Do not give emetics. Dr. Turpitt's mineral has been used with success, <sup>The best</sup> Dr. emetic is Blood root this has a good claim to be called a specific. It is best used in infusion dose a spoonfull, keep the patient under its influence until the disease is subdued. Large blisters specially applied have been successful. Cathartics are only useful to evacuate the contents of the bowels. Calomel has been recommended, I have no confidence in it, its action comes too late. The vapor of water inhaled & applied to the surface of the body is sometimes useful. It is not often necessary to bleed largely in this disease. I have no doubt that physicians often kill their patients by bleeding. Gen. Washington died of this disease he was bled enormously upon what principle I know not, unless they thought that as he was a great man he required a great bleeding. Calomel is the best cathart. Large doses of Senna have been recommended. Some give a cathart will do no harm.

Asthma This disease is said to be hereditary in some cases, that is they inherit the predisposition. It unquestionably arises from an affection of the membrane covering the bronchial vessels, it does not come on until after the age of puberty - it is much more prevalent in some climates & situations than in others, persons are not liable to it on ship board, nor west of the Alleghany or Green mountains, it affects persons very differently, in some it comes on by paroxysms at certain seasons of the year, odors, smoke, dust, spores, & the pollen of the rag weed a plant growing in rye stubble produce the disease in some persons. When it attacks by paroxysms there is no expectoration but a whining it appears more difficult for the patient to expel the air from the lungs than to inhale it - patients in this disease have a pale, tired countenance countenance like a person partially suffocated which undoubtedly arises from the want of oxygen to remove the carbon from the system.

Remedies These are generally only palliative - persons rarely receive a cure. Breathing oxygen gives relief Emetics & Haemulating medicines generally palliate, in full tablets take blood freely, but this

is not to be repeated often. Lobelia & Stramonium are sometimes very useful, smoking the root of the latter is an uncertain method of administering it. It is better to take the seeds. Antispasmodic have been recommended as Skunk's latbag (Crotalaria fetida) Large Blisters upon the thorax — Bark & Iron in the intervals between the paroxysms. Fox glove with opium & tart. Emul. Finally the patient should go to sea or beyond the mountains or some where else. Ether in full doses sometimes relieves the paroxysms. Blood-letting is useful. I use a fumille composed of Opium & Digitalis ad gr. Squills gr. ips. Tart Emulc. 1/2 & 1/2 gr. Wilson recommends Galvanism as very useful in the cure of asthma. Opium & Tart. Emul. combined are useful.

## Phthisis Pulmonalis Consumption.

This is a disease of the mucous membranes, it attacks all ages, but affects infants & old people more rarely than the middle aged, the largest share of patients are between the ages of 15 and 25 — when it attacks young persons it runs its course sooner than when it affects those who are older, females are more subject to it than males — it is more common in cold

54 than warm climates, it follows several diseases as Measles, Hemoptysis &c. Scrofula is a predisposing cause. It is said that certain occupations produce this disease particularly those which are very dusty — Ardent Spts. in some cases may have a tendency to produce the disease especially when it operates as a diuretic but in general the use of Ardent Spts. has not been a cause of Consumption — Some consider this disease as contagious, & I think it may be contracted by near relatives, I have known several cases where one sister received it from another — it is therefore proper to employ nurses who are of no blood relation — it is said also that it is hereditary it is a fact that children receive the predisposition from their parents —

Symptoms, these are various, it generally commences with a dry cough — The pulse is somewhat quickened & we may judge of the danger of the disease from the state of the pulse better than from any other symptom — Pay but little attention to the state of the matter discharged a prominent symptom attending the Disease is Night Sweats, but we are not & always to

infer that the disease is consumption because  
the patient sweats in the night, it is attended  
with emaciation of the body & generally there is  
a red spot upon one or both cheeks, at the commencement  
of hectic fever the bowels are usually costive, but  
in the more advanced stages of it a diarrhoea often  
comes on & this continues to recur frequently dur-  
ing the remainder of the disease, the cough is fre-  
quently attended with an expectoration of pure mu-  
cus from the commencement which changes its ap-  
pearance by degrees until it is purulent matter, this  
disease is sometimes confined to one lobe of the lungs—  
the disease is not mortal by destroying the functions  
of the lungs nor by suffocation but the patient is  
worn out by fever. Consumption is divided by phy-  
sicians into two kinds The Catarrhal & Tubercular.  
Treatment. there is a general want of success in  
the treatment of this disease, but the patient should  
not be abandoned on this account—the remedies are  
considered rather as preventative than curative &  
these must be applied before the hectic comes on—  
The propriety of bleeding depends upon the state of  
the patient. When there is a good deal of arterial action  
& the patient is of a florid complexion, bleedingsome

times rescues them from the grave. If you bleed it all it is best to bleed effectually, we have a good many cases on record where bleeding has been effectual in curing the disease - Emetics in powerful doses are beneficial. I have used Blue Vitriol, Ipecac. & Blood Root combined with Opium it is best given in infusion. Fox glove (Digitalis) makes the pulse slower promotes absorption & checks the cough, it is uncertain in its operation - it is usually given combined with opium Rx. Digitalis gr. i. opium gr. i. Squills gr. ii. Tart. Ant. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  make a pill. The preceding remedies should be confined to the first stage of the disease - Calomel suspends the action of the disease when it produces salivation - Opium combined with Emetics may be given in the first stage & then it relieves the patient when given by itself in the last stages. Blisters & flosses are useful in cooperating with other remedies - they are not proper in the second stage - Tonics are useful in cases of tubercular consumption - the best which I have used is Griffith's mixture - Peruvian Bark & preparations of Iron are useful. Mucilages as Iceland Moss are useful in allaying irritation. Some of the gases have excited a good deal of hope but are now given up. —

This disease is more frequent in some countries than others of the same parallels of latitude - It is much less frequent in warm climates & in countries where intermitents prevail than in more Northern climates - it is not near as frequent to west as to the east of the Alleghanies - Consumption patients should go well clad - two circumstances must be attended to in order to dress warm 1<sup>st</sup>. their clothes should be good nonconductors of heat & 2<sup>nd</sup> impervious to air - the nonconductors should be remote from the body - Stocking worm over shoes are much warmer than worm under, & a person lies warmer in cotton than in thicker woollen sheets. A warm dress is made by quilting cotton between cloths - Patients live longer upon light food than upon that which is more nutritious - when the case is hopeless I let the patient eat what he pleases -

1820-1 Hectic Fever is always symptomatic of a morbid secretion, it is not necessary that this secretion should be pus. Hectic Fever is not caused by the absorption. We often ~~do~~ find large quantities of matter absorbed without any symptoms of Hectic being induced. In a case of ulcer of the lungs strong hectic symptoms ~~were~~ came on during its formation, but they subsided & the patient recov-

58 ered upon the bursting of the abscess. In fact the patient never begins to mend till the absorption commences. I have often known hectic fever cease <sup>immediately</sup> on amputating an ulcerated limb. None of the absorption of pus was the cause of hectic it would not cease as soon as the communication with the ulcer was cut off, for the mætēto would remain sometime in the system. My opinion is that hectic fever is symptomatic of the suppurative action, & not at all depending upon the absorption of pus.

Prognosis. If the pulse is quick and weak we may predict a speedy termination, but if the pulse is slow & strong the patient may linger a good while & perhaps recover.

Pthisis appears in two temperaments, the sanguineous & sanguophilous. In the sanguineous there is great action & the disease terminates quick and is called quick consumption. In the sanguophilous it continues longer and under a milder form. A change of circumstances will be likely to be beneficial to those who are threatened with Pthisis. I believe there is something in the sea air favorable to consumptives. I have known the symptoms of consumption much mitigated by a voyage to sea & they have returned again to a approaching land. vid page 129.

## Hæmoptysis or Hemorrhage from the Lungs

This does not often occur to persons under the age of puberty - it consists in a discharge of blood from the trachea which proceeds from the bronchial vessels this disease is not dangerous from the loss of blood but from the fact that it is very often followed by consumption, there is undoubtedly a connection between these two diseases although we cannot perceive it - the discharge of large quantities of blood is not as fatal as dangerous as small, I do not conceive that there is any rupture of the vessels in this disease as it takes place without an increased action of the heart & arteries but an increased action follows the hemorrhage - I think it depends upon a difference of action between the veins & arteries, & that the blood is discharged from the capillaries - there is more debility produced by losing blood from the lungs than from other parts of the system - & more debility from a small than a large quantity, this effect probably arises from a toxic state of the <sup>capillaries</sup> ~~secretes~~ throughout the whole system. This disease is not so often followed by consumption in females as in males, when it follows a suppression of the menses it is not an alarming symptom, it is not always fatal to men but very often is.

60<sup>o</sup> The Treatment of Hemoptysis is similar to that of Consumption. In people of considerable strength & of a sanguine temperament Bleeding is sometime useful, if it is tried it should be early in the disease & repeated often. Blood root, Opium & Gum Guacum have a more powerful effect upon the capillaries than any other articles of the materia medica.

Sulphate of Copper is generally a sudden and effectual remedy. Common Salt is sometimes successful. White vitriol given till it produces nausea. Sugar of lead. Blisters upon the thorax. Keep the patient warm. It is a bad practice to keep the patient in an erect posture. I lay the patient in a horizontal posture, warm the body & extremities & give opium or some other astringent. Emetics are very useful common opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Splenitis. This disease is not easily discovered till detected by the enlargement of the spleen. In the commencement it is attended with cough similar to that of Pulmonitis and it is with difficulty distinguished from that disease, the appearance of the countenance is however different, it is attended with short breath in walking up stairs with next page -

61

Inflammation of the Intestines — This disease may arise from substance taken into the stomach or from external injuries, it is attended with violent purging sometimes abscesses are formed and after being opened the feces are discharge from the opening sometimes large quantities of purulent matter is collected. Bleeding, Blistering, emollient injections, & cathartics of the mildest kind before the purging comes on, may be used ~~but~~ when the disease does not proceed from external injuries. When it arises from external violence Bleed, Blister & give Opium. Baths, are altogether improper — the patient should take only some watery substance as diet & not even that so long as he can live without it.

Splenitis. The only remedy brought forward is that by an English writer who depends upon purgations in small doses continue for a long time,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, does not arise from an accumulation of bile nor from acids. The immediate cause of Indigestion is an imperfect secretion of the gastric Liquor. The acid in the stomachs of Dyspeptics is not formed from the food as has been supposed ~~from the food~~ but is secreted by the Stomach. The gas was also formerly supposed to proceed from the same source, we are certain that it is produced

<sup>62</sup> by a fluid secreted by the stomach. If I am correct in my conjectures respecting the cause of this disease there must depend upon correcting the secretion i.e. by changing the action of the coats of the stomach. Many people attribute the diseases of the stomach to the Bile, but so far from being a cause of disease it is a natural remedy. Emetics are not given with a view of bringing something from the stomach (as many suppose) but to change the action of the coats of the stomach. Sometimes the bile secreted is of an unhealthy quality, unhealthy & imperfect digestion follows of course. Symptoms, the tongue is an index of the state of the stomach, it should be examined in the morning & if it is found furred the digestion is imperfect. The quantity, color & consistence of the faeces should be attended to, in health the faeces are coloured yellow by the bile, they are likewise coloured sometimes by Iron or mercury. When the urine <sup>is in large quantities or</sup> is turbid & deposits a sediment soon after it is voided it is a sure indication of imperfect digestion. There are many enquiries to be made before we proceed to the treatment of the disease. Attention to the diet is an important part of the treatment in this disease. The adage "eat little

"often" is a very erroneous rule for dyspeptics, three meals in a day is amply sufficient for dyspeptics or persons in health. Most persons eat too much. This disease is sometimes cured by abstemiousness —

Food. with respect to food pay some attention to the choice of the patient, in general it should be such as easy of digestion & in small quantities taken at distant periods of the day. It is not proper to confine dyspeptics either to animal or vegetable food. The practice of confining persons to animal food arose from the supposition that vegetable produced acidity in the stomach. This is erroneous I have seen many cases where the patient had lived long upon animal food without any kind of benefit. Case. A young man a senior in College was afflicted with Dyspepsia he had been accustomed for a long time to live on animal food without any benefit, he went home & his attending physician confined him strictly to an animal diet which consisted of raw eggs &c. he came to me in the winter emaciated & extremely weak, on examination found feces of a different appearance from any I had ever seen, skin dry & every thing but resolution gone — I informed his sister who came with him that he would probably die soon & that she had better

6<sup>4</sup> return home, but the man refused saying he might as well die there as at home. I put him upon Tonics, gave him some vegetable food, at first a little roasted apple & a little new cider without injury - he took some preparation of Iron & returned gradually to a vegetable diet, he soon recovered & is now in good health.  
Liquids - Water taken often & in much quantity weakens the gastric Liquor, Ardent spts. are not often proper but the patient may take a little when the tongue is clean - Wine is useful in small quantities but beer taken sparingly is still better - Dyspeptics should take but little liquid of any kind. They should exercise sufficiently to keep up muscular action. Exercise is not good soon after eating, they should remain inactive for three hours after eating & then exercise for three hours. - the kind of exercise must be regulated by the strength of the patient - walking is the best, then riding on horse back, & then in a carriage, riding in a sleigh is no exercise at all. The patient should pay very little regard to the weather, but the patient should pay very great attention to his dress & be very particular to keep his feet warm.

Dyspepsy is frequently attended with pain in the head, sides, eyes & limbs. Rheumatism in all its forms

is supposed & I believe correctly to arise from some particular affection of the viscera of the abdomen. Don't until they affect the secretions often fail entirely in curing Dyspepsia - The number of stools must not be a criterion of the state of the bowels habit has a great effect. In this disease the patient is usually constipated sometimes arises from a want of bile, when the bile is not off it is attended with want of appetite, languor, forces colourless, this is followed by diarrhoea & this by costiveness. Abernethy recommends small doses of Calomel, from gr. 6. to 12. doses not to produce salivation or operate as a purge, this changes the secretions & produces healthy actions after the calomel give laxative bitters or eupatorium perfoliatum. The Compd. Tinct<sup>r</sup> of Phl. has also been used - Iron is useful to give tone & vigor to the system & keep up a healthy secretory action after the mercury has changed the secretions, Bark is sometimes useful but it is not proper when the tongue is furred. Next to Iron Zinc is perhaps the best - Sulph<sup>r</sup> Zinc 10 gr. Quassia 1 oz. pt. Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  a wine glass full 3 times a day - Common white pine turpentine with soda has been successful - Balsam copaiba Rx. Lenitive Electuary 3*lb.* Soda & Charcoal  $\frac{1}{2}$  3*lb.* given in small doses -

Aloes has been recommended & may be given in small doses but it must be remembered that aloes is apt to produce hemorrhoidal affections if continued for any length of time. Rhubarb is useful in small doses, it is best chewed. Galap is pernicious It either produces too much action, and leaves the bowels in a torpid state or too little action. Cometics are not good unless they produce some change of the stomach they should not be often repeated nor given with a view to get anything from the stomach. Alkalies are of no great benefit alone, they are best combined with tonics & laxatives - Bark, Rhei & Alkalies are sometimes successful. Mineral acids are more useful than vegetable acids - The muriatic is the best - they should be given largely diluted. Opium has rarely succeed alone - I am convinced that opium & calomel combined has a better effect in Chronic Diseases of the viscera generally than calomel alone - Blisters, Issues & irritations upon the body give relief - 1820-1 Ardent Spirits are frequently an exciting cause of dyspepsia, it is more apt to produce the disease when taken in small quantities frequently repeated than in large occasional

doses. Drunkards are small eaters and early risers. When the breath becomes affected by acid spirits it is a certain and infallible sign that the constitution is affected & it can tell pretty nearly by the breath how near a man is to killing himself. It is very important to enquire into the drink & diet of dyspeptics. This disease is not always accompanied with acidity. Sometimes the patient is constipated. Sometimes they emaciate but not always. It affects the mind producing Hypochondriasis, they do not sleep well & have a bad taste in the mouth in the morning this is the reason why drunkards rise early. There is generally some affection of the liver which is either too large or too small in quantity or bad in quality.

The extract of Butternut with Calomel is very useful. I have known an acid stomach cured by Lemonade and acid fruits. Cathartics in full doses are not good. The oxyd of Bismuth is sometimes useful. Sometimes the trichloroethinates are useful. Iron in small doses, Pepper Black & lemon filled with soap. Sub carb. of Iron with Rhubarb & ginger also the sulphate with soap and G. Guaiacum, Kurur Bark, ginger Rhubarb &c. all good.

Jaundice is produced by a tumor or obstruction of the ductus choledochus communis by which the bile is prevented from passing into the intestines — it is intimately connected with Dyspepsia — Symptoms — the skin is yellow the bowels are disordered — sometimes attended with diarrhoea — sometimes produced <sup>by</sup> gall stones, at others there is a want of action in the duct to convey the bile — it is connected with a disordered state of the viscera & with rheumatism — it is more common to old than to young people — this disease is attended with pain at the pit of the stomach, which is often removed by a dose of Opium & Calomel, we can hardly suppose their remedie is to act mechanically — I have known the Jaundice epidemic Remedies — the warm bath & Clysters are sometimes successful — Bitters, Soda & Eggs I have used without benefit — Cathartics have sometimes succeeded Calomel & Opium combined have been the most successful — Licuta has been decidedly beneficial & has been cured the disease completely — it was introduced by Professor Fisher of Beverly Mass. Licuta gen fails when the disease arises from an organic change of structure or from biliary concretions —

Gerebintina deserves notice—Garden belandine has been used Blood root I have used Dr. Wells cured several cases with it—extract or decoction of butternut & extract of Dandelion are good

1820-1 All the remedies are such as increase the action of the viscera of the abdomen. The Saline & Tanquer has sometimes succeeded. It has been sometimes cured by the yalks, also by the terebinthinate medicines also by those combined

with 49

## Diarrhoea

This disease affects the alimentary canal occasioning frequent stools probably from an increase of the peristaltic motion—sometimes the food passes unchanged, it may arise from something offensive to the stomach or from the season, affecting the system generally & sometimes it follows other diseases, as hectic. It is more frequent in warm than cold climates & more frequently affects children than adults—It is usually attended with fever—It occasions weakness, Languor & emaciation, when the food passes unchanged the disease is seated in the bowels.

The indications of cure are 1<sup>st</sup>. to diminish the peristaltic motion & 2<sup>nd</sup>. to change the secretions of the stomach.

70. Treatment - much depends upon regulating the diet - persons who have Diarrhoea are usually thirsty if they drink much it aggravates the disease - their the food should be of the farinaceous kind, nutritious, taken in small quantities, not more than three times in a day & well seasoned with pepper & salt. sometimes a little broth may be allowed - drinks should be taken in small quantities & both fluids & solids should be taken warm - All substances disposed to turn acid upon stomach are injurious. Dress warm & keep the feet from cold - Emetics of Ipecac, may be given to expel offensive substances from the stomach. Cathartics in full doses are injurious, they should be mild & given in small doses. Balsi combined with alkalies or opium - Astringents alone will not often effect a cure they should be combined with aromatics as pepper - Opium is most useful in combination Rx. Opium  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Ipecac. 10 or 2 gr. taken at intervals of 2 or 3 hours is often very effectual. Opium & Calom, in <sup>very</sup> small doses have succeeded in obstinate cases - Alkalies alone are not useful they may be given in small quantities combine Balsi & opium Mineral acid useful sometimes. Exercise in full doses.

preparations of Iron combined with aromatics Re. Iron  
3 i Rhei & Ginga ta 3 i take a tea spoonfull three  
times a day - Peruvian Bark useful Re. lot. Peruv 3 i  
Khui 3 i Ginga a little - In Chronic Diarrhoea Re  
Gut galls & Nutmegs ta in powder a tea spoonful -  
Catechu in full doses, sometimes Tart. Emet & mag-  
nesia in small doses are useful. When there are  
symptoms of acidity take the white decoction -

Blisters upon the abdomen are sometimes useful both  
in acute & chronic Diarrhoea. When there is no fever  
Re. Sulph. Ricini ash Coats in decoction 3 i. boiling  
water i pt. spts  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt. dose a wine glass full - for  
children add some Camomile or the seed of Corian-  
der or fennel. 1820-1 In chronic diarrhoea the  
French give an infusion of the root of Spear with  
no nourishment but whey. The compound pow-  
der of Gut galls and Nut-megs ta is useful also  
Japan Earth Earth combined with aromatics.

The similar powder in decoction with Japan earth  
the tincture of prickly ash bark is very good  
especially for children dose a tea spoonfull.

Injections of Opium and starch are useful  
in Diarrhoea the injection should be small.  
When the disease has continued long it is apt  
to be attended with convulsions -

72 Cholera Morbus — Is generally a disease  
of warm climates, its specific character is a vomiting  
of large quantities of mucus & diarrhoea —  
It takes place after warm weather & sometimes  
follows drinking large quantities of water —

The extremities are frequently cold, a cadaverous  
look in the countenance, cold sweat, spasms of  
the muscles. The Remedies are few & simple, but  
effectual if applied in season, apply warmth  
to the body as soon as possible, bottles filled with  
warm water to the feet. Opium in 2 gr. doses or  
if the disease is violent in 3 or 4 gr. doses. The next  
best remedy is the vol. Inst. Guin Guacum, these  
remedies most usually cure the disease very quic-  
kly — if they do not apply blister to the abdomen  
I have never known this disease mortal —  
No food is necessary during the continuance of  
this disease —

### Incontinence of Urine

Children affected with this disease are very thirsty  
N.M. The patient should eat only meat and bread  
avoiding liquids as much as possible. Give Rennin  
Bach & Comt. Linth. apply a blister to the sacrum.  
Then with Elixir Pro. avoid all diuretics —

73

Dysentary — It is matter of dispute whether dysentery is contagious or not — it is sometimes combined with Typhus Fever & then it is probably is contagious — It more frequently attacks children & the infirm — it is a disease of the warm season of the year, but it sometimes occurs in the winter — There is a mystery veiling the cause of the disease — sometimes it attacks a part of a village & while another part is entirely free from it. There is some reason to believe that the cause of dysentery is received sometime before the disease makes its appearance — persons have removed from places where the disease was prevalent to other places free from the disease & after remaining there sometime have had it. When Dysentary attacks Children with other diseases, especially the hooping cough it is most certainly fatal — To all persons it is a dangerous disease, but especially to pregnant women, the old, & infirm — Dysentary appears to be an inflammation or affection of the alimentary canal & principally of the lower part. It commences in various ways — often casting before the commencement of the disease. In others with diarrhoea, sometimes purring —

74 always attended with pain in the lower part of the abdomen & most generally with fever frequent bloody mucus stools with griping & tenesmus the faeces discharged in small globular pieces Urine small & high coloured the heat is not often great but there is usually some in the commencement.

Pulse somewhat quickened full & hard —

Croaking causes Cold Exposure to the night air large quantities of improper aliment Strong cathr. large quantities of some kinds of acids particularly the acid of Lemon fresh Beef —

Treatment — Sometimes the patient is relieved by blood letting but when the fever is of the dry phlegm kind it is improper Emetics if given in a proper manner with proper diet are very good.

The glass of Antq. in a dose of 3 gr. rolled in a cruse of bread operates as an emetic Cath. & Sudorific

Part Emet. or Specar may be given in small repeated doses so as to operate not as emetic & cath.

Strong Cath. are generally injurious. Recipe for a good Cath. Sulp. Soda 3 iij dissolved in a gill of watery Part. Antq. 3 gr. dose a table spoonfull over an hour another Rx. Calomel 1 gr. Specar 1/2 gr. & opium j. gr. Rhubarb & Castor oil are not good in dysentery The extract of butternut is good —

75

I have also used Mannas & Senna. Cathi. should be used only to increase the peristaltic motion of the intestines & at the same time to change the secretions - Dr. Morson the younger recommends the Asclepias Syriaca in the form of decoction in considerable doses so as to move the bowels & act as a diuretic there being a scarcity of urine in Dysentery. Clysters are frequently useful in the commencement of the disease but rarely in the latter part, the best that I have given is the antisept. Glass as above recommended. I have frequently known it break up the disease but it should not be given to children or infirm feeble persons, for these Ipecac is the best -

The following is a good recipe Sulphate Lime 3 ij. Sulphate Alumin 3 j. Cochineal & j - dissolve in a pint of water - dose a table spoonful - This will vomit with certainty & at the same time produce copious perspiration & is perhaps as good an Emetic as can be given - whatever Emetic we use we ought to adopt the sweating regimen - the patient should not get out of bed - The emetic may be repeated if necessary - if this course is kept up it will frequently be unnecessary to give any Cathi. medicine -

76 I thoroughwort is good it should be given with it  
excites purging - Astringents are generally improper

but when the disease comes on with diarrhoea or  
is protracted for some time astringent injections  
may be given with advantage - Mucilaginous drin-

ks may be given - Alkalies are of little importance  
alone they are sometimes useful in combination.

Magnesia is useful as a laxative especially when  
combined with Rhei. The vegetable acids are gene-

ally injurious. The mineral are sometimes used with  
advantage - the vitriol combined with Laudanum  
is beneficial in the last stages of the disease.  
Catomel is not to be depended upon alone but  
it is good when combined with Opium & Ipecac.

Opium should be used with caution in dysen-  
tary, it suspends the pain but it returns with  
increased violence unless followed by sudorifics -  
it is very useful combined with sudorifics -

The best time to apply remedies in dysentery is at  
the commencement - Suppose a physician is  
called at the commencement of the dysentery

In the first place give an emetic of glass of Antim  
apply warm applications to the feet & give  
warm drinks to excite perspiration - If the Emetic

Dr. Oct. 1st 1773

does not operate <sup>as a cath.</sup> give a dose <sup>of the preparation</sup> of Sal. Glauber & Tonic  
drinks & powders to keeps up the perspiration  
If there is much pain apply fomentations - This pro-  
cess ~~should~~ <sup>may</sup> be tried as late as the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup>. day -  
If they are applied soon - they generally relieve in  
in a few hours. after the symptoms are relieved  
give some mucilaginous food as arrow root  
or weak gruel. If these remedies do not check the  
disease give mild mucilaginous injections - in  
the last stages the bowels are sometimes so tender  
that they produce tenesmus this makes them  
improper, <sup>in the case</sup> we must support the strength of the  
patient & give some mild ~~cath.~~ as laxative as  
Butternut Physic, aromatic, carminatives, Japan  
Earth, Opium & Calomel - it is very common for  
physicians to resort to astringents in the last  
stages they have not been very successful in my  
practice - Injections are undoubtedly useful  
& they should be given in the commencement  
of the disease - the best is Ipecac & Laudanum -  
Sugar of Lead, Lime water & also Starch combined  
with Opium have been used - One of the best  
that I have used is a decoction of the root of the  
white pine especially when there is prolapsus ani.

The warm bath is a good remedy - in children warm fomentations to the abdomen may be substituted - Sonis - Camomile has been highly recommended & is very beneficial - Simarouba is one of the best bitters - Peruvian Bark has been used from time immemorial in dysentery - Diet - farinaceous food is the best, I have thought that it diminished the tenesmus & irritation - Wine & Beer I have never been successful with - Brandy is better - Cold Water has been recommended in the last stages by some physicians, if used with advantage warmth must be applied immediately after & if the patient is very low the effusion of cold water would be injurious - This disease is more fatal to children because we cannot sweat them - this disease sometimes terminates in diarrhoea, when it must be treated as chronic Diarrhoea - (Vide mostly on Dysentery) Pressure upon the abdomen is very useful - Salt Rheum This disease is very difficult to cure. It is sometimes cured by drinking the decoction of the root of the horse dock.

Crruptions on the Face — These are sometimes cured by the internal use of Fowlers solution, I have cured a patient by its external use. The internal remedies are Sulphur, Arsenic, & the Salts of Mercury and Iron especially those that are composed partly of Sulphur. Mercurial preparations should never be applied over a large surface at once. I am very shy of using arsenic. The following composition is very useful in all eruptions on the skin, Rx. Tars, Sulphur & Lard ab. which is almost a specific in itch — mid h. 83

Colic Is a painful affection of the abdomen  
proximate Cause is a ~~prolongato~~ <sup>mod. part</sup> suspension  
 of the peristaltic motion <sup>in one part</sup> of the Intestines — prob-  
 ably in this disease there is no mechanical obstruc-  
 tion — sometimes the peristaltic motion of the intes-  
 tines & the stomach are inverted — there is none-  
 thing of distinguishing the different kinds of Colic — The  
 exciting causes of Colic are, some undigestible sub-  
 stances taken into the stomach — sometimes  
 there is an evident predisposition — Colic is some-  
 times preceded by loquaciousness & sometimes by diarrhoea  
 This disease is attended with a pain in the abdomen  
 which is not regular, but there is a gripping &

8<sup>0</sup> twisting about the navel. The Treatment depends principally upon the exciting cause, if it is produced by improper food, an emetic is proper, after the operation of the emetic give magnesia in 3d. doses, or some other alkaline white lead will answer sometimes, if the cath. is thrown up, give another - Strong cath. are not the best - In colic we should not depend upon medicines taken by the mouth keeps the feet & extremities warm - Cathartics are often necessary to be used in colic but some judgement is necessary in the choice of them - there <sup>are</sup> some kinds of cath. which if given in small doses produce no effect, (such as jalata) cath. if given in colic should be given in small & divided doses the best is aloes Glutus Physic is justly celebrated - the best cath. is aloes & calomel ~~at~~ 1 gr. given once an hour, magnesia as above will cure the disease in 9 cases out of 10. Cupatorium has this advantage over aloes that it produces no irritation of the bowels - Warm fomentations should be applied to the abdomen & extremities - Bleeding is proper where the patient is of a robust habit & a full hard pulse. Blister ~~s~~ upon the abdomen

91

will sometimes remove the complaint & excite the peristaltic motion - After these remedies injections of Tart. Emet. or Glauber's Salt & Senna or a large quantity of warm water after the injections of cold water or then cold water upon the lower extremities - Opium is an uncertain remedy it is sometimes useful in full doses combined with 3 or 4 gr. Calomel Castor oil has succeeded when other remedies have failed, dose a table spoonful, it seems better adapted to the cure of colic than any other disease, Senna in decoction with carminative seed is good - Fox glove has been used, warm oil applied by friction is a good remedy. If the pain subsides it is a good symptom & it is then best to withhold medicines and wait the result a course of remedies ought to be pursued to prevent the recurrence - Tonics are the best, as Bark & Iron Bitters give tone to the stomach when given with astringents - Authors mention several kinds of colic they all arise from an interruption of the peristaltic motion, we should regulate the treatment by the symptoms rather than by the name - Gastric passion is a bilious colic in which the feces are discharged by the mouth, by an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the intestines, it is generally fatal, give Opium in large doses -

Injections of Tobacco are useful after the disease has continued some time care should be taken that the infusion is not too strong. Rx Nortiana 3j steeped for a short time in cold water.

Eupatorium is an efficacious remedy it should be given in strong decoction in divided doses, it may also be given in enema. It is a good practice to give full doses of opium combined with cathartics. Rx Opium gr iiij Calomel gr iiiij

There is one class of Diseases which depend upon a change of structure at the same time that there is a change of action every part of the alimentary canal is liable to a change of structure.

When the Oesophagus is affected with a change of structure deglutition is difficult this sometimes arises from a paralysis of the part at other times it arises from a contraction or inflammation of the mucous membrane occasioned by arid substances as Caustic potash, corrosive Sublimate Dr. I have known several cases which arose from these latter substances accidentally taken into the oesophagus. The only effectual practice in this disease is to overcome the contraction by mechanical force - after it has been once dilated it rarely contracts a second time.

Mr. Glome recommends dilating the passage by pushing down instruments, sometimes however it is so contracted that the smallest instrument cannot pass down in such cases Mr. Glome recommends caustics applied in the same manner as is recommended in strictures of the urethra - In one case, <sup>where</sup> I could not get down the smallest bougie I took 1 gr. of caustic Potash put it into a hollow bougie passed it down to the stricture, pushed out the potash & left it there - In a day or two I found I could pass a large bougie another case - This was before I read Mr. Glome or knew the method of applying caustic - the acetophenous was very much contracted, deglutition extremely difficult, much mucus discharged, I cured this case by forcing a small catheter down the acetophenous & afterwards bougies of different sizes - I would not recommend this method - the best method is to apply the caustic first & to follow it by catheters of different sizes & after the a guarded probing - all the instruments used should be flexible towards the point

Eruptions. Cont. The following is very useful in foul skin Salt Rheum Gc. it also makes a good shaving soap Dissolve the best kind of Castile soap in Burney and apply.

84 Where there is a change of structure in the Stomach & the coats become contracted & hard the disease is called schirrōw, in all affections of the stomach there is a particular appearance of the countenance which distinguishes it from affections of the lungs. In affections of the lungs the countenance is flushed or white & red spots —

When the disease is below the diaphragm we cannot always tell in the commencement whether it proceeds from morbid action or change of structure but is soon known by the operation of medicine when it arises from change of structure there is a peculiar sallow appearance of the countenance, vomiting after the aliment & emor-  
tion — generally fatal —

A morbid structure also takes place in the alimentary canal, most frequently in the lower part about the rectum. generally produces constipation the faeces passed in a liquid or flattened form, sometimes it arises from some thing lodged within the Sphincter if this substance cannot be removed without the sphincter must be cut. In the first place we should examine with the finger if it is not found

85

with the finger, by a large elastic gum catheter I  
have cured several by the rectum bougie - this is a  
bad place to use caustics - when the disease occurs  
low down it is generally curable, but when it is  
high up it is incurable — I had one case which  
was occasioned by a pin lodged within the sphinc-  
ter, I cut the sphincter & the patient recovered —

A morbid change of Structure takes place in  
the Liver & is called Schirrous - the liver is much  
enlarged in this disease but it does not often subse-  
cate persons sometimes recover of this disease —  
It most frequently occurs in warm climates, is often  
the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent  
spirits & is some times cured in such patients by ab-  
stinence from spirituous liquors — Mercury has  
been long known as a remedy in warm climates, it  
is sometimes very useful in this climate — In Geoses  
out of 10 dropsy is occasioned by this disease —  
The remedies most used beside mercury are Bicarbonate  
combined with mercury, abstinence from spirits, drinks of pure  
water or bitter herbs (as Celandine) — the mercury should  
be given so as to produce salivation —

Spleen - the functions of this viscera are not known, probably it is concerned in chylification, it is liable to change of structure - those cases which I have seen were attended with cough, sallow countenance, bad state of the stomach, excrements put them out of breath, soon after a swelling appeared on the left side & the spleen enormously enlarged, in one case the spleen weighed 900 - in two cases that I have seen the patient was affected with a loss of sight - M. M. Mr. Brew recommended Sal Glauber continued a length of time -

Diabetes - there are two kinds of Diabetes - 1<sup>st</sup>. the serous when the urine is in large quantities - 2<sup>nd</sup>. the Mellitus when the urine is in large quantities & contains a large proportion of Sugar - It is difficult to decide as to immediate cause of this disease - Treatment Symptoms. In the diabetes Mellitus, there is great thirst, viscid saliva, nauseous smell of the mouth & urine, appetite voracious, urine sweet as syrup appearing yellowish in a glass vessel, skin dry & the strength decays first Costiveness is a general symptom

87

This disease is more common in females than  
in males - it is frequently occasioned by intemperance  
poor living & exposure to cold, where persons affected  
by this disease ~~die~~ sometimes die of  
this disease they are carried off by symptoms similar  
to Hydrocephalus. Treatment - Give sicc. bant.,  
internally & apply it externally, dress warm, avoid  
exposure to cold, & exercise in the sun sufficiently  
to produce perspiration, aqua ammonia saturated with  
sulphuretted hydrogen gas, given in doses not exceeding  
12 drops. Preparations of Iron - Costiveness should be  
removed by mild laxatives - Rollo Directs that the pa-  
tient be restricted to animal diet, cold water & onions  
I tried it in one case and (as I thought) cured her but  
sometime after she became pregnant the symptoms  
returned & she died of an affection of the head -  
Retention cont. from p 93 -

Calomel and Rhei combined are a good cathar-  
tic. Iron will almost always cure the dis-  
ease when purgatives fail. Ex. g Guaiac, Aloes,  
myrrh and Sal Martis act. doses it ought to  
be continued for considerable time. Bark is  
good combined with aloes & ginger. Sedentary  
occupations are injurious. Much exercise should  
be taken Diet should be stimulating. Should not  
dress too warm or sleep too long. arise early & exercise.

88 Most of the Diseases of the Urinary Organs as it respects quantity & quality of urine depend upon a morbid condition of the digestive organs - these are remedied by regulating the diet. Attention to perspiration is necessary. In some diseases of the urinary organs remedies are required which operate directly upon & stimulate the urinary organs, this is common to old people in the winter - there is a want of sympathy of action between the bladder & sphincter - lanthen are useful - when it arises from loss of muscular power in the bladder diluents & mucilaginous drinks aggravate the disease, they distract the bladder & lessen the connection between the muscular coats of the bladder & sphincter -

When called to a person having a difficulty of passing urine we should examine to discover whether the bladder is distended, if it is use the catheter - When the disease has been of long standing there is a paralytic of the bladder & a small quantity of urine is voided, this last circumstance frequently occasions a delusion Diuretics are given which increase the disease, the bladder bursts & from ulceration, the urine flows into the

89

the peritoneum & the patient dies of peritoneal inflammation - it is cured only by introducing the catheter. It is of the highest importance to distinguish between a distention & a want of secretion as the treatment is totally different. If the belly is examined sometimes the shape of the bladder may be distinctly seen, the fact that the urine is voided frequently & in small quantities should prompt you to examine the state of the bladder. Sometimes there is a want of secretion of urine in the bladder from torpor or want of action in the kidneys - in this case we must attend to the cause & prescribe accordingly - if it arises from inaction give Muricate of Iron or Finct. Canth. Suppression sometimes arises from want of mechanical obstructions, in these cases the disease approaches gradually - When it comes on suddenly we may suspect a want of sympathy of action between the sphincter & bladder - When from torpor in old people - warm fomentations & blisters to the perineum, Finct. Canth. internally, it is well to introduce the catheter first & afterwards 3 or 4 times in 24 hours -

90 Painful Micturition is more frequent in females than in males, it follows parturition, abortion & Leucorrhœa, relieved by introducing catheters, give mucilaginous drinks, Tonics, Opium to allay pain —

When pain in voiding urine arises from the quality of the urine, Alkalies, Acids or mucilage are prescribed but these sometimes fail, When alkali predominates in the urine give alkalies & vice versa, of the acids muriatic & of the alkalies Soda is the best. When all these have failed I have known a strong decoction of black ash seeds with gin perform a cure — Cubebs have a similar effect.

Diseases of the Genital Organs of Females — Menstruation takes place at different ages in different women — usually between the 12<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> year — it appears to be a general law that animals are incapable of conception before of age to provide for their offspring, this is particularly the case in the human species — there is a peculiar fact respecting wild geese, their growth is very

91

rapid so that they are able to fly in 6 weeks, yet they do not have young ones till 3 years old, when they are capable of taking care of & piloting the brood. Nothing satisfactory has yet been advanced upon the theory of the menstrual discharge - Before the age of puberty which is about 14 in females & a little later in males the functions of the genital organs lie dormant without inconvenience but after puberty if these functions are not developed in the female the system suffers, this function is menstruation - Women can not conceive before menstruation appears - after they have once <sup>borned</sup> conceived the organs may be in a condition to conceive again before they menstruate - The menstrual fluid is not blood as has been stated, but it is a secretion produced by a peculiar action of the uterus, it differs from blood as it is of a darker color, more adhesive & never coagulating, it much resembles tar. Some times the vagina is completely closed by the hymen & the evacuation is retained. Females generally cease to menstruate at about 45 after this they cannot conceive. Pregnant women do not generally menstruate. Menstruation has been imputed to pleromy, this must be incorrect. Nervous dis-

cases have generally no influence over menstruation, women when insane & confined to bed conceive, the same of consumptive patients. Some women are healthy when the functions of the genital organs are defective & do not menstruate, The regular time for the menses is once in 4 weeks.— The quantity of the discharge is different in different persons. The discharge must be a law of our nature.

Retention is when the menses do not appear at the age of puberty —

Symptoms indicating retention are Bluiness <sup>around</sup> the eyes, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, sometimes the appetite is bad, at others they crave insipid & unwholesome substances or particular kinds of food, Languor, Lassitude, Breasts enlarged whether the menses appear or not sometimes they are tender to the touch, the countenance appears bloated whether they eat little or much. Costiveness usually attends, sometime a vomiting of food unchanged & sometimes Diarrhoea — Treatment, almost all the preparations of iron are good, they should be given with cathartics.

Phosphate of Iron given in pills of 5 gr. with 1/2 gr aloes twice a day — Black Hellebore has a specific action on the uterus & has been found serviceable. — Dr. Deneve's Recd.  
 Rx. Gum Guaiac. 3 ij. Alspice 33. aqua ammonia, 3 fls. Soda or Potash 3 ij. Brandy 8 j. Dose from 2 to 4 tea spoon fulls when given in large doses it sometime proves cath. when too much so add Laudonum. Calomel has been useful in small doses to change the secretion. The stimulating gums as Myrrh & Guarac. are very useful. All the tonics are good but iron is perhaps the best. I have used Iron in all its forms. — 1820. The remedies are those that invigorate the stomach. Aloctis gives to abortion constiveness see <sup>vide p. 87.</sup>

<sup>1/2</sup> **SUPPRESSION** — When the menses cease it is called suppression, it sometimes arises from the same cause as retention — Suppression generally occasions more disturbance in the system at first than retention but when it has continued some time the symptoms are similar, the treatment is also similar — Warm bathing at the time of expecting their return cath. of aloes. When suppression is occasioned by exposure to cold & much fibrile action attends, bleeding cath. & warm fomentations are sometimes proper

## 94 Dysmenorrhoea or Painful Menstruation

Symptoms are pain in the back & loins which are often so severe as to require large doses of Opium to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, sometimes the discharge is profuse at others small this disease is often too renders the patient barren This disease is difficult to cure it is treated like suppression — Denees Tinct. given in full doses & continued for a considerable length of time is generally the most efficacious remedy, Soda Water I have known successful — Alkalies, Gum Guaiac, Calom. & other purgatives. ~~100-1~~ Black Willow was formerly that Specific, it has a good effect. Iron is a good remedy, it may be continued any length of time.

Leucorrhœa — is a discharge of mucus from the vagina, when it continues sometimes it produces barrenness, sometimes it is unattended with pain, sometimes it arises from local causes at others from causes affecting the system, among the local we may reckon Gonorrhœa — this disease weakens & debilitates the system

The Remedies should be such as give tone to the system & operate upon the genital organs — Give opium to relieve the pain —

Torres, Bark - When the disease has been long protracted give Earth, combined with Guaiacum in full doses, and continued considerable time - When these have failed I have given astringent injections up the vagina - as white vitriol combined with mucilage, oak bark & gum catechu these should be given often -

1820-1 The Tinct. Gum Guaiac & Cantharides should be continued till they produce stranguary.

### Menorrhagia & Hemorrhage from the Uterus.

In my opinion a profuse evacuation from the uterus is rather a hemorrhage than a menstruation as it usually consists of blood, at any rate the treatment is similar. Hemorrhage from the uterus most commonly takes place in women in after life who have born children, young females are not much liable to this disease, it seems to incline to be periodical in women subject to it - the most common period is about 3 months - the symptoms resemble pregnancy in the affection of the head & an enlargement of the uterus previous to the discharge hence from these symptoms persons sometimes suppose that they have been pregnant &

96 that an abortion has taken place. It is very rare  
that women die of this hemorrhage from the uterus.  
When hemorrhage takes place after parturition  
it is usually stopped by closing the orifice of the  
vagina - in other cases apply water or ice about  
the region of the uterus & keeps the other parts warm.  
Prompt treatment is indispensable when the hem-  
orrhage is profuse -- the head should ~~be~~ be laid  
<sup>over</sup> the lower extremities - mucilage ~~and~~ opium  
combined with sugar of lead answer best at the time.  
the root of the trillium, Blood root, Compound Tinct.  
of Gum Guaiac, & Blister over the uterus - —  
In the intervals of this disease give preparations  
of Iron, Gum Guaiac. & attend to the bowels to obviate  
costiveness or diarrhoea. I have found Iron the  
most successful remedy to obviate predisposition  
The essence of Bergamot is very highly recommended  
I have never used it.

<sup>1820</sup> Suppression cont. from p 93. If suppression arises  
from cold pediturium or semicuprum will be  
proper. The most favourable time to apply remedies  
is at the regular period for its return, which is known  
by pains in the head, back &c. An electric shock passed  
through the uterus at this time will often produce  
an evacuation of the menses. The stimulating Gums  
are pretty sure remedies -

Imperforated Hymene 97  
congenital but sometimes it takes place in infants  
from inflammation - I think the disease would  
<sup>in most cases</sup> be removed of its self, but an operation often becomes  
necessary to quiet the mother - Divide the mem-  
brane from before backwards with the point of a  
lancet & dip in a piece of linen spread with cre-  
atinate

### Hemorrhage -

In all cases of spontaneous hemorrhage the blood  
flows from the capillary arteries - there are  
three kinds of hemorrhage - the 1<sup>st</sup>. depends upon  
change of structure 2<sup>nd</sup>. proceeds from a particu-  
lar system of blood vessels 3<sup>rd</sup>. general, or that  
which arises from an affection of the whole system  
Of the 1<sup>st</sup>. kind is that which proceeds from fungi  
& blood warts - of the 2<sup>nd</sup> that which is general  
throughout some particular system of blood vessels  
as of the lungs, viscera of the abdomen &c - the 3<sup>rd</sup>. kind  
is sometimes congenital - the symptoms of this  
last are, pale countenance, quick pulse, face  
bloated, & frequent appearance of petechia. -  
Causes of Hemorrhage are an unequal action of  
the veins & arteries - the veins become torpid & do

98 not remove the blood as fast as it is thrown out by the arteries — in proof of this I have observed that bleeding from wounds is increased by application of cold, & that hemorrhage that takes place in the cold is aggravated by cold, further, opium has a powerful effect in stimulating the capillaries to action, hence, its efficacy in checking hemorrhage — Sometimes this disease occurs with increased action of the arteries at other times the arterial action is diminished The treatment should therefore be different — In the former case cold should be applied to those parts unaccustomed to cold In the latter case, warmth, tonics & stimulants, the root of the Gilia erectum is very useful in restraining hemorrhage; as it possesses little <sup>strangely</sup> I can not tell how it operates, Blood root in nauseating doses is generally sure to check hemorrhage & so of most nauseating drugs. Opium is excellent — Hemorrhage of the active kind is not often fatal Blood taken suddenly — Blisters as counter irritants & cold are generally sufficient — Blood root is useful in both kinds of hemorrhage.

The greatest difficulty which occurs in the treatment of Hemorrhage is in distinguishing the two kinds. In young persons it is most generally of the active kind. If the hemorrhage is of the active kind it should be treated like active inflammation. In those cases where there is coldness and sinking of the pulse warmth should be applied and opium must be given.

### Hemorrhoids or Bleeding Piles

This disease arises from a varicose state of the veins in the vicinity of the rectum which is produced by a torpid state of the vena porta from an un-healthy state of the alimentary canal. This disease appears to be closely connected with the state of the bowels & is induced by irregularities in its functions, as diarrhoea & costiveness.

Treatment — The first indication is to prevent costiveness without purging, — the Terebinthinae medicines are useful to prevent costiveness & also have a specific effect upon the vena porta. Balsam Coparia given on sugar & followed by the yolk of an egg or given this with the egg in the dose of a teaspoonful is very useful for this purpose.

100 If the Balsam is offensive to the patient (as is frequently the case) the white pine turpentine may be substituted - Sulphur & cream Tart. are useful - the following is an excellent recipe  
Lenitive Electuary 3j. Soda & Charcoal aa 3j.  
dose 4 or 5 large pills 2 or 3 times a day, Sulphur & cream Tart. may be substituted for the two last ingredients - The extract of butternut bark makes a very good Laxative - taken in small doses its operation is mild & pleasant & does not affect the rectum as does does. Pulverised Senna & cream Tart. combined with lenitive electuary are recommended.  
While attending to the state of the bowels it will be necessary to give some tonic remedies, preparations of Iron are the best. When the disease is of long standing applications should be made directly to the parts - One of the best ointments is made of Lard 3 VInt. Nut galls 3j. the Nut galls should be finely pulverised, sifted & rubbed again in the mortar & should not be mixed until the lard is nearly cold - apply the linament upon a rag a little above the sphincter; another Rx Opium in small quantity, Cream & Sugar of Lead - Pressure should be made by applying a sponge up the rectum

Injections in some cases are used with advantage  
in others with disadvantage on account of the  
irritation produced by the pipe. Injection if used  
should be small - a good one is the yolk of an egg  
& 2 teaspoonfuls of white pine turpentine or Bal-  
sam copseba added to a small quantity of warm  
water, another, opium with cream or starch.  
Leeches have been recommended, I have never  
used them, if the parts are inflamed & highly  
tumid they will undoubtedly be efficacious.

Suppuration from p. 96. Myrrh is good but Gum-  
guaiac. is better; its use may be continued any  
length of time without injury. 14. g. Guaiac. 3 j.  
Alopin. 3 p. Soda 3 ss. infused in  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of 4<sup>00</sup>  
proof Brandy over four or five tea spoonfulls  
this is also one of the best remedies for painful

Hemorrhage from the Nose or Epistaxis. Menstruation.  
Sometimes the blood is stopped by pressure, it is  
sometimes necessary to pass a canula through the  
nose into the mouth & a piece of sponge is  
drawn by it into the posterior nares —  
Astringent injections up the nose as alum  
& acetate of Lead, or blue vitriol —

102 Involuntary emissions of Semen or Nocturnal Pollutions

This disease rarely produces impotency, but it frequently destroys the health of the patient. This disease is most common to sedative persons and is frequently occasioned by imprudence. Symptoms - paleness of the countenance, irregular state of the bowels, peculiar weakness at the pit of the stomach, frequent sighs, flesh upon the skin not much emaciation, often a weakness of the eyes, pain in the head & back, often costive, listless & desponding. This has been a very perplexing disease & one which has baffled the skill of physicians. Tonics & lanth. aggr. ate the disease - the probability is that this disease is occasioned by the irritation of the urine upon the neck of the bladder. It is important to exercise as much as the strength will permit.

Soda is the best remedy Rx Soda 3j. Camphor 3j. Dex 1j or 1j <sup>Larch hills</sup> three a day after eating. Remedies to regulate the bowels & some tonics may be given at the same time - The genitals may be bathed with cold water morning & evening - persons subject to nocturnal emissions should eat

light suppers & avoid watery liquors — Above all things avoid the morning nap whether subject to this disease or not it is very injurious — Marrying cures the disease, but irregular intercourse is injurious in the highest degree — 1820-1 Soda should be pulverized and suffered to effloresce and made into pills with honey. The pills should be twice the size of common pills. I have given tonics with the soda iron is the best of the tonics.

## Diseases of the Skin.

There are many diseases of the skin and it is not easy to discriminate these eruptions. The remedies for all of them are very similar they consist of those that affect the alimentary, <sup>and</sup> for the most part.

Itch. It is a commonly received opinion that there are several diseases that receive this name, I do not know as to the fact. — It is a prevailing opinion that it arises from dirt hence the name. Sulphur is an old and perhaps the best remedy. Mercury, Hellebore & Dock root sometimes are used. Mercury sometimes proves injurious either by its specific effects or by removing the disease — — — — — vide p. 98.

## Diseases of the Absorbent System.

The absorbent system is coextensive with the body & terminate with the veins. This system may be divided into the Lacteal & Lymphatic absorbents. The Lacteals arise from the intestinal canal and convey the Bile to the thoracic duct. The Lymphatics are interspersed throughout the cellular membrane. The Lacteals convey Nutrition to every part of the system while the Lymphatics remove the extraneous fluids from the body, they also remove the hard parts (as bone) which are probably first dissolved. It is contended by some that the Lymphatics absorb substances from the skin, by others that they are limited by the cuticle. This last is my opinion, the question is not easily decided by experiment. It is agreed that they absorb from beneath the cuticle. Some suppose that poisons introduced under the cuticle produce disease by being absorbed. It appears that Opium Tarb. & met. &c injected into the blood

vessels produce their specific effect sooner than when received into the stomach.  
This rather favors the absorption of virus but I think it may <sup>be</sup> accounted for by its coming in contact with the living fiber & thereby producing its effect upon the organs upon which it has a specific action. The virus has been supposed to be absorbed in small pox, thereby producing a general disease, But there must be a local disease in small pox & the irritation caused by sympathy the general disease - I do not believe the general disease is caused by the absorption of the virus, for the virus has been known to live a long time under the cuticle before any general or local disease is produced, the irritation of the local disease commences first & produces the general disease. The poison of animals sometimes takes effect before absorption can take place - I do not believe that blisters are absorbed in blistering, the stranguary is a sympa-

thy between the skin & urethra  
 There are two kinds of disease of the absorbents— 1<sup>st</sup>. Torpor when the vessels are inactive & do not remove the superfluous matter from the body—  
 2<sup>nd</sup>. Over actions, when they remove the solids— It is said by some that in the first kind ~~that~~ there is no torpor, but an increased action of the exhalents— My opinion is that in dropsy there is a torpidity of the absorbents although there may be an increased action of the exhalents—

## Dropsy.

Dropsy is a collection of serous fluid in some part of the body. It is divided into general & local— General when serum is effused into the cellular substance generally— Local when confined in some cavity— Dropsy sometimes follows injuries of the parts, & Depletion by venesection & drastic purgatives, it also attacks the robust & healthy without apparent cause—

## 107

### Hydrocephalus Externus.

This disease is sometimes congenital, & sometimes appears soon after birth, in either of these cases the cranium is enlarged & the bones separated. Sometimes the sutures close & the head remains enormously enlarged. This kind of Drossy does not always destroy life or the mental powers immediately, sometimes they become idiots or have weak intellects. These early cases are attended with little pain but in older Children or adults the pain is severe & often returns periodically, the senses sometimes fail one after another. Sometimes the bones of the cranium are separated in adults. The symptoms peculiar to this disease are such as affect some parts of the nervous system, particularly the eyes which are frequently distorted, sometimes the pupil is dilated & it is not uncommon for these symptoms to terminate in blindness. In one case the patient lost his sight then his hearing, & died, his mental faculties were good to the last, It is rare that

108 two cases produce the effect upon the mind & senses.

Treatment. When there is an enlargement of the head to any considerable degree, I know of no probable cure. I have lopped the head & drawn off the water in two cases, but they soon terminated in death. If any remedies are used they should be such as are used in other species of dropsy to promote absorption. viz. Bleeding Tint, Calotis, Squill & Blistering.

Hydrocephalus Internus. Cont. from the previous page.  
If blood could be taken in the commencement of the disease it would be the most proper treatment. but the physician is not usually called till the disease has made considerable progress, however bleeding ought to be used oftener than it is. Next to bleeding we should use strong Calotis. Calomel is useful, it has a specific action on the absorbents besides its cathartic effects. Blistering I have been very unfortunate with. I do not know that I ever derived the least benefit from their use. Diuretics are good in all diseases of the head, I give Tint, Calotis. All the remedies are evacuants.

## Hydrocephalus Internus —

In this Species the water is contained in the ventricles of the brain — This most commonly attacks children & comes on suddenly affecting the senses & intellect Inflammation having the effect of producing effusion in the Brain I apprehend that this disease is not a dropsy but an affection of the capillaries of the Brain, & also conceive the remedies to be such as are directed in inflammation viz. Bleeding, Strong cathartics, Blistering &c. The effusion of serum is rather the effect than the cause of the disease. It seems improbable that so small a quantity of water as is found in the brain in this disease should have a more powerful effect than the large quantities found in Hydrocephalus Internus 1820-1 The symptoms are those of inflammation the patient is affected with delirium, the organs of sense are destroyed, pupils dilated, and generally one is dilated more than the other, a lagging of one eye and one by. The effusion that takes place in this disease is the effect and not the cause of the disease. View the preceding page

## Hydrothorax—

This disease is more frequent than Hydrocephalus, it rarely attacks infants but is most common to the middle aged, it sometimes proceeds from injuries, in women it is sometimes induced by pregnancy—

Symptoms. Irregular pulse is one of the first, when the disease is farther advanced respiration is difficult especially on some accelerated motion of the body. The countenance is of a peculiar cast difficult to describe, somewhat bloated, those parts of the face naturally red are livid, the same appearance also of the adnata. In the commencement the patients rest well, but when farther advanced they awake with a sense of suffocation. In the commencement the urine is not much affected nor other symptoms of general dropsy, but in the latter stage these symptoms occur. There is a peculiar kind of hoarse cough & an expectoration of watery mucus.

Causes. It arises nine times out of ten from some organic affection of the viscera of the thorax, It sometimes follows Pneumonic affections, but rarely follows asthma. The habitual use of Ardent Spts. often produces the disease. Water is sometimes collected in one side of the mediastinum sometimes in both & at others in the pericardium. Patients are frequently cut off suddenly by this disease, it sometimes terminates in Hemiplegia & there appear to be some connection between these two Diseases.

Treatment. It even is very uncertain especially when it arises from organic affection - the patients sometimes die suddenly after the water has been evacuated. As the disease advances the patient is constipated, thirsty & urine scanty, with a fullness of the stomach. The urine is scanty because the kidneys have not their usual substratum to act upon, the serous part of the blood being exhaled into the cavity. The remedies are such as promote absorption &

the evacuation of the fluid, when diuretics  
are given such medicines should be combin-  
ed with them as promote the absorption  
of the fluid. Digitalis promotes absorption  
with this such remedies as stimulate the  
kidneys should be given. Digitalis does  
not operate as an emetic when given in  
Thlipsis. Strong cath. are injurious & rest-  
ing is unfavorable. Re. Galap 1 pt. broken  
4 or 5 Mdlrs once in 6 hours is a proper cath.  
to precede the digitalis. One of the best rem-  
edies is a decoction of Digitalis, Canell. Alba & Gin-  
ger, give with this a decoct. of Juniper Berries  
or some other diuretic. When the extremities  
are edematous they should be punctured  
& bandaged after this diuretic will have a  
greater effect. The bandages may be assisted  
by a neat ointment of Mercury, Squills or  
Bantharides. When Digits. disagreed give opium  
gr. Cal. gr. 2 & Squills gr. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, last. Soap gr. 11 dos. on  
full night & morning. Calom. is useful in  
dropsy stimulating the absorbers. Horse  
Radish 3j. Junip. Berries 3j. Mustard seeds gill i  
Bruise, boil & strain, give 3 half gills 3 times a day.

Squills & Colom. combined are very useful,  
 with these give a strong infusion of asclepias  
 Syriaca or dwarf Elder the leaves & berries & Black  
 Elder is a good diuretic, Canth. given to affect the  
 urinary organs slightly is very useful. —  
 When the water begins to flow by urine Tonics  
 should be administered, the water is the effect  
 of the disease we should therefore remove  
 the cause, the best Tonics which I have  
 used are preparations of Iron. as the Ens.  
 Veneris, Griffitts mixture is a good prepara-  
 tion. Bst. Digitalis gr. i. Squills gr. ss. filled with  
 soap, dose one full night & morning I have  
 also given Canth. combined with Camphor.  
 The patient should not drink much beer  
 quid especially spts. after the water  
 begins to flow, Blisters & Mercurial oint-  
 ment are useful in some cases. The patient  
 should exercise & use a spare & dry diet  
 animal food is proper. It is doubtful whet-  
 er the water ought ever to be drawn off by  
 an operation. We should not operate until  
 all the remedies have been tried, it is some-  
 time difficult to ascertain the presence of water  
 in the thorax.

## Ascites.

In this disease water is contained in the abdomen in sacs or Hydatids. This species of dropsy is not as common as Hydrothorax which sometimes induces it. It is most common to females. This is sometimes a local disease at others it is combined with general dropsy - In females it most commonly occurs in the ovaria. In the commencement of the disease the quantity of urine is not diminished but it becomes scanty as the disease progresses - If the water is <sup>in</sup> the ovarium a circumscribed tumor will appear above the brim of the pelvis which enlarges & finally extends through the abdomen. In examining for water let the patient lie on her back & with one hand upon her side strike the other side with ends of the fingers & the fluctuation will be perceived - If the quantity of water <sup>is great</sup> we can not tell whether it is contained in the ovarium or not. Internal remedies rarely make any impression upon the disease when it is contained in a cyst in the ovarium - When the water is in the abdomen there is a better chance, but there is gen-

erally some organic affection

Remedies, are the same as those used in Hydro-thorax - pressure can be applied to better effect in this disease - There is more propriety in tapping the abdomen than the thorax, but I have not been very fortunate in tapping. The puncture should be made with a lancet half way between the umbilicus & pubis in the linea alba. The water should be drawn off slowly, a cushion should be placed upon the abdomen with a flannel bandage going around the body over the cushion & a strip going over the shoulder to keep it in its place. When the extremities are edematous they should be bandaged from the feet up to the pubis. The Cerberin thinate medicines are useful in this disease, they have a specific action upon the viscera of the abdomen, which in turn frequently cause dropsy. Bol. Coparia, White pine Turpentine, Juniper &c. When the water begins to flow give tonics particularly the salts of Iron, as Phosphate Sulfato, Carbonate, Muriate &c. I have sometimes been successful with the saline preparat<sup>ns</sup> Rec. Ginger 3 ss. cream Tart 3j. the Ginger should

116. be prepared from the roots as that, <sup>found</sup> in the  
shops is not proper to be used in medicine.  
I have performed paracentesis of the abdomen  
several times & sometimes successfully.  
In dropsies of the abdomen particular at-  
tention should be paid to the Chylospoi-  
ctive viscera. Iron, Bark, Bitters, Laxatives  
&c. should be continued sometime after the  
symptoms have disappeared. Diapsival  
patients should take a good proportion  
of animal food & scrupulously abstain  
from ardent Spirits.

1820-1 Gum Guaiacum is useful in dropsy.  
The following is a very valuable receipt  
which I received from Dr. James Gilbert.  
It has proved highly beneficial in dropsy.  
℞. Juniper Berries, and Seneca Snake  
root  $\frac{1}{2}$  ij: Squills  $\frac{1}{2}$  ij Pure water  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  iiij: boil down to one half, strain  
add add spirits of iodo  $\frac{1}{2}$  ij das a wine  
glass full every two hours

# Anasarca -

117

In General Dropsy the water is diffused through the cellular substance. This disease is sometimes induced by debilitating diseases, by great loss of blood & a misuse of Ardent Spirits.

Symptoms. Thirst, palleness of the skin, pulse weak & feeble, urine diminished in quantity. It first appears in the feet & legs, not because the water is generated here more than in any part of the body, but it descends to these parts by its gravity, it next affects the genito-urines & by degrees the whole body.

The principal indication is to evacuate the water, this is done by stimulating the absorbers that they may take up the fluid & carry it out of the body by the natural outlets, The scarcity of urine is not the cause as some have supposed, but the effect of the disease. The watery part of the blood instead of being carried to the kidneys is left in the cellular substance of the body. The use & effects of Digitalis led to this conclusion, it acts more powerfully as a Diuretic in this Disease, but has not this effect in any other Disease.

118 It does not act on the kidneys but on the absorbers, it increases their activity & enables them to take up the extravasated fluid & carry it to the kidneys. Pressure acts on the Absorbents & causes them to carry the water into the general circulation now Treatment, generally the same as in the preceding species of Drossey. If enemas are given they should be of the mild kind. Strong cathartics are injurious, particular attention should be paid to the state of the bowels, which should be kept open by small doses of Calomel. I have never been successful with Diaphoretics. Diuretics are much depended on, they evacuate the water without debilitating the patient. It is not best to depend upon any one medium but use several at the same time that you may have their combined effects. As Digitalis is a Narcotic & apt to affect the stomach, I have after giving it some time stopped & given the Calm. & decoction of Junip. But saturated with crystals of Tartar, Decoct. of Dandelion Some useful.

119

Pressure by bandages can be applied with great advantage. The bandaging should be preceded by friction with some stimulating ointment. It requires considerable skill in applying the bandages, the physician should therefore apply them himself attendants will do more hurt than good by bandaging. The whole body to the head should be bandaged, beginning at the feet where the bandage should be applied tight & diminishing in tightness as we proceed up - I think little can be expected from internal remedies without bandages. The extremities should be warmed by the vapor of warm water thrown into the bed under the clothes, or by bottles of warm water or heated bricks I think there is more hope of relief in general, than in incysted dropsy. The thirst of patients should not be gratified with large draughts of watery liquids, they may be indulged in as much solid food as they wish - A little good wine may be allowed. Blisters should not be applied generally to dropsical parts especially where the parts are much disengaged & the bowels & like low gauge is apt to follow.

# Scrofulula.

This is a disease of the Lymphatic Glands it is supposed to be hereditary, it rarely affects persons after the age of puberty, unless they have been affected before. It most commonly affects the glands about the lower jaw. Scrofulula has been considered the cause of several diseases, e.g. Lumbar abscess, Hip Disease, Necrosis, Consumption &c. it sometimes affects the mesenteric glands. Carmichael says the disease depends upon a morbid condition of the Oxyloposistic Viscera, I am inclined to favor his opinion. The upper lip seems to be markedly enlarged in scrophulous children, complexion, color of the eyes &c. have nothing to do with the disease.

Those Remedies have been most successful which change the condition of the alimentary canal. Local applications are generally of little use. Carmichael recommends joining Calomel & Rhei given in repeated doses to ~~the~~ charge. When the tumors proceed to suppuration it is slowly. It is generally best to let them open themselves. Some stimulating plaster

may be applied, e.g. Soap plaster, or White pine turpentine & Sulphate of Iron one part. I think it best to give Calom. & Rhei. Tonic as Muriate of Iron, Bark &c. Exercise, cold Bathing are very useful. The bark of the mountain ash has obtained considerable celebrity in N. Hampshire. The Muriates of Lime, Barites & Mercury with Bark have been recommended as specifics the last is the best of the three.

1820-1 The application of cold followed by heat is useful. Stimulants sometimes disperse the tumors by White pine turpentine spirit Sulph. Iron 1 part make an useful plaster. at the same time give the infusion of Bark with 40-45 gr of Cor. Sab. once in 24 hours. The plaster should be continued sometimes after the abscess bursts, they may also be injected with Corosin Sub. 3j to a qd of water.

Bulimia - or Voracious appetite - these patients are generally lean, they perspire in great quantities their food principally passes off by perspiration the disease depends upon the morbid condition of the digestive organs or of the absorbents & exhalents. When patients exhale a fetid odour & grow lean, I know of no cure.

# Gout - Podagra

Gout is a local inflammatory disease, most generally it attacks the extremities, usually the second joint of the great toe. It attacks persons of different habits from rheumatism although the disease resembles it; it appears to be hereditary. It often attacks drunkards but gouty are not of course drunkards. High living produces the disease, hence the adage "gout comes for value receiv'd" - Porter drunkards & sedentary persons are liable to gout - this mode of living affects the viscera of the abdomen which produces the disease - Treatment - Local applications as in Rheumatism are dangerous as the Gout is apt to recede to more important parts - Some recommend a total abstinence from all fermented liquors & that no drink but water should be allowed, but patients who have arrived at middle age I think die sooner if stimulants are entirely withheld, they should therefore be allowed some - Alcohol is better than fermented liquors - Some suppose that gout and urinary calculi arise from the

123

same cause, hence they have given alkalies to neutralise the acid. The old adage "Patience & flannel are the only remedies for Gout" is very appropriate. A late remedy Cam Medicinale is said to have a specific effect in curing the gout, I hope this will prove (as has been supposed) to be the meadow saffron. The Cam Medicinale has been very successfully used in France. Gouty patients should avoid cold, local applications, & every thing that reduces the strength suddenly, as strong Emetics, &c. A patient who had the gout in his feet took a bath. of Lees pills, which both purged & purged him, he fainted, his pulse stopped, he soon died. Lees pills & patent medicines generally like Lindars razors are made to roll. Lees pills are composed of calomel, aloes, gamboge, Scammony & almost all the powerful cath. They are made in large quantities & are badly mixt, one patient gets pills almost wholly cal. & is salivated, another gamboge & is griped &c. —  
Skatchers account of the Cam medicinale —  
A Wine of opium by weight 3*lb.* Wine of veratrum viride 3*lb.* made by infusing, for 10 days  $\frac{3}{4}$  *lb.* of the root of the plant in 2*pt.* Wine of wine & straining it through a paper —

## Tic Doloreaux

This Disease belongs to the Class of Nervous diseases. The pain commences near the angle of the jaw, & comes on in severe paroxysms frequently attended with some swelling - it is most common at or after middle age, I have seen no case of it in children. When it first commences it is frequently mistaken for the tooth ache, but in Tic Doloreaux the muscles of the face are affected - it is worse than usual to extract the teeth - Dividing the nerve sometimes relieves the pain, but rarely cures the disease.

Remedies - Conium maculatum in large doses has been successful in some cases - Stramonium is very useful in full doses. Here the Dr. read a letter from Dr. Thatcher who mentioned a case where tried Cicutæ & Belladonna without benefit. The extract of Stramonium filled with Ipecac relieved the patient:

1820-1 Defective teeth sometimes produce a disease resembling Tic Doloreaux remote from the carious tooth.

# Rheumatism

Rheumatism is of two kinds acute & chronic. The acute kind is an inflammatory disease attacking with a violent pain in the large joints & frequently all the joints, attended with considerable swelling, inability to move the limb, not much redness, & considerable fever affecting this system the tongue becomes furred. Suppuration is not common — the seat of the pain frequently shifts — this disease appears to depend upon a disordered state of the abdominal viscera —

Treatment — Local remedies are apt to draw the disease to more important parts, they may be used to preserve an uniform temperature. Such general remedies should be given as affect the stomach & other viscera — In this kind of Rheumatism the antiphlogistic regimen is proper — Bleeding, Emetics & cathartics relieve the symptoms but do not eradicate the Disease. They may be used when the sufferer is full & tired & the fibrile symptoms are severe — I have some times laid the patient on a straw mattress or thrown cold water

over the body, & then put the patient to bed, this has banished the disease & removed the great heat of the parts. Cloth wet in cold water may also be applied to the affected parts - I have found Blood root given in infusion the most successful remedy after free evacuations Bark has been useful - Digitalis has been recommended - Sweating by external warmth is injurious. Mercury & antimony have both been used with little effect. Purgatives are necessary to keep the bowels in a good state - Sulphur unsuccessful. Blisters & Gum Guaiacum injurious -

1820-1 Sudorifics are very useful, Tart. Ometii & Opium are among the best. Opium is very useful to allay irritation & remove pain but is should always be combined with some drug to obviate constipation. The Blood root should be combined with opium & given in full doses. Phytolacca has a specific effect in acute Rheumatism the root is good but a tincture of the berries is generally used, dose  $\frac{1}{4}$  a gill.

## Chronic Rheumatism -

Chronic is said to succeed acute Rheumatism - the symptoms of the two kinds are very different the Chronic attacks young persons, it affects the hands, feet & knees & sometimes terminates in white swellings - the pain does not shift from one part to another, unattended with fever or inflammation, does not often attack large joints - in the acute warm applications increase the pain, in this the effect is the reverse this is also connected with disorder of the abdominal viscera

Treatment - this is nearly opposite to that prescribed in the acute kind - Blisters, Pepper & Tinctor, earth, are useful external applications Stimulants internally as Gum Guaiac, Copeiba & are good Calomine is often successful I have used the veratrum viride with success, it has ~~had~~ a specific action upon the stomach, it pukes without any exertion of the abdominal muscles Cold effusions may be useful if warmth be immediately applied When it continues long in the joints blisters & issues may be applied Large doses of Bptc. combined with Sulphur has sometimes cured the disease

128 When the limbs become sedentary advantage  
will be derived by mixing 15 or 20 drops of Tinct. of  
Ginseng with each dose of Gum Guaiacum. Opium will also  
sometimes be a useful addition. Colchicum  
autumnale or meadow saffron is said to  
have been used with advantage in —  
The Tart. Camphr. Ointment is a very useful re-  
beificant. Small doses of calomel so as to af-  
fect the system slightly is often successful.

*Phytolacca decandra* is useful in rheum.  
Rheumatism also Peruvian Bark. We should  
pay particular attention to the stomach and  
bowels. External heat often relieves the symp-  
toms. Tinct. of *G. Guaiacum* with sulphur is an  
old remedy

Rheumatism sometimes affects children  
attended with severe pain, heat in the parts  
affected countenance pale. The remedies  
are Antroctis, Peruvian Bark & Blood root.  
It has berries & *Taxodendron* Cont. p. 18 -  
When there is no ulceration I have found the  
application of burnt flour one of the best  
remedies. Opium & Volat. Alkali internally are  
serviceable to remove the pain

Consumption Continued, from pp. 58.  
as a general rule I think it is good to make  
a change of place and this change should be  
such as to avoid cold and changeable climates.  
Many persons make a tour to the southern  
States to Savannah for instance, but the  
climate there is so variable that I do not  
think it is often beneficial. I should rather go  
into a cold climate provided the weather was  
equable than into a warm and changeable  
one. In Canada Consumption is not as common  
as it is in the U.S.A.

Diet. Those of a sanguineous temperament  
should confine themselves to a milk & vegeta-  
ble diet, but those of a scrophulous habit  
may use animal food.

M. M. Opium does more to prevent consump-  
tion than all other drugs, it should be com-  
bined with Emetics as Sanguinaria or Senna, to  
prevent constipation. I have found the last Emet.  
ointment preferable to blisters or foment.

At one time it was recommended to avoid all  
substances either sweet or acid or such as are  
likely to create acidity in the stomach & the

use of Alkalies was recommended, but I have never derived much benefit from such a course. Syrups. Mucilages, & Balsoms were formerly used but with little success. Mosely's solution is a good tonic. Syrup of Horchownd is useful in coughs. Prussic acid has lately been recommended.

There are other morbid affections of the lungs which have not specific names. Common Cough. The best remedies for common cough are such as have already been mentioned in treating of Diseases of the Lungs. There is another disease of the lungs which depends upon a morbid affection of the stomach which is speedily cured by removing the affection of the Stomach. It is attended with severe cough, without expectoration or any of the symptoms of consumption. The best remedies are Tonics, such as Iron, Bark &c.

I once fell in with a man who informed me that he had been cured of a confirmed consumption by the use of the *Rhus toxicodendron*.

## Hematemesis, Bleeding from the stomach.

This disease is seldom fatal and is usually the effect of some disease of the abdominal viscera, causing a torpor of the veins. Yellowness of the skin or indigestion very frequently precedes it. The matter thrown up is of a black venous color, and generally coagulated. It is generally in large quantities, this sometimes tho' rarely passes by stool. It is probable that this when voided by stool is what the ancients called "Atra bilis" or black bile. The black vomit is a bloody serum secreted into the stomach.

To check the bleeding at once Gum Catechu and Alum are proper. Sulphate of Iron dissolved in Nitric acid which will dissolve twice its weight, may be given 10-20 drops for a dose diluted with water. The Myrrh Mastic and Cerribin thinnate medicines are good. Suspension has a specific effect upon the vessels of the vena portae, hence its use in Jaundice. Balsam Capiciba increases absorption and provokes laxation. Butternut alone or combined with Calomel also exerts some specific effects on these parts.

Intemperance which pollutes the tone of the viscera of the abdomen should be discontinued. Opium promotes venous absorption and combined with Sanguinaria will not prove constipating. The continued use of Opium does not like ardent Spirits disorder the viscera; it should be combined with some laxative. The diet should be light. An ointment of Tart. Emetic should be applied over the abdomen so as to produce an eruption.

### Ophthalmia. Continued <sup>part 43</sup>

When the inflammation has been subdued you may use astringent Collyria as alum and the white of an egg. Sulphate or acetate of lime.

In Inflammation of the eye lid I have derived the best effects from the following Rx. Sperma Ceti 2j. Red precipitate & if washed off parts & then scratch the eye lids and apply. The Purulent Eye of Infants is cured by leeches. In chronic Inflammation of the Eye give Calomel grj. Tart. Emet. gjs.

# Hooping Cough. Continued from p. 130.

Those remedies are the best which act mostly on the lungs, as Emetic of Blood root in infusion, Senna extract, Emetia with Opium. —

Diseases arising from specific contagion are often cured by medicines which act specifically or locally on the diseased part. There are several that have been recommended as such in this disease as the Artificial Musk and Hine.

Perf. The inoculation of the latter must be delayed until the hooping has partly worn itself out, otherwise it will only suspend the 'till it acts itself. In infants small doses of Senna so as to produce two or three evacuations from the stomach may be given several times a day. Blood root in infusion is especially useful when there is difficulty of breathing and symptoms of Croup. Attached to the bowels and if the emetic does not operate as a cath. give Calomel and Rhei. If there are pulmonary symptoms blister. An author recommends a strong solution of corrosive sublimate artificial musk has sometimes a good effect. Fowlers solution is recommended. Quinine is one of the best remedies.

134 I have often used the following recipe with  
very good effect, lay a piece of loaf sugar on  
a plate over a vessel containing good spirits  
set the spirits on fire a lit at burn as long as  
it will, the sugar will be melted and run  
into the vessel feed freely -

### Hydrothorax. Continued from p. 113

This disease more frequently falls upon such per-  
sons as have short necks &c. as was mentioned un-  
der Apoplexy —

Symptoms. The pulse is peculiar it is irregular  
by turns and instead of intermitting there are often  
two or three small beats in the place of a full  
one, this peculiarity of pulse is always observa-  
ble but it occurs only at irregular intervals in the  
pre-attacks of the disease. This disease is often caused  
by organic affections of the viscera of the thorax  
it may be caused by ossification of the Sigmoid valve  
It is not often the case that we can detect water  
in the thorax by the feel.

M. M. Bleeding is not proper when the pulse is  
feeble, I never practice it. Red Elder is a good  
diuretic. Also Dwarf Elder, also aculepeas Syringa  
the root in infusion. Chrystals of Tartar in large  
doses with small doses of Salap & ging a  
vivid p 143

## Morbid Poisons.

Substances are called poisons when taken into the system in small quantities they produce deleterious effects - they are divided into those which produce their effects when taken internally & those that produce their effects from external application - Those which are applied externally under the cuticle, do not all of them produce disease in proportion to the quantity inserted, in the Small pox the quantity makes no difference, but in the bite of reptiles the case is different - there is scarce anything so poisonous but that a small quantity may be taken with impunity - I do not think that virus externally applied is absorbed, but I think that it exercises a peculiar action of its own, which is manifested in other parts of the system besides the wounded part - Different poisons affect different parts, & are developed at different periods of time according to the peculiar nature of the poison - The poison produces a peculiar action in the part to which it is applied & affects the other parts by sympathy -

# Syphilis --

This disease is produced only by the Syphilitic poison. There is a dispute among physicians whether Gonorrhœa and Lues Venerea are the product of the same contagion, I do not think that they are. Lues Venerea when once it has commenced will continue till life is destroyed unless interrupted by medicine, Gonorrhœa will never <sup>cut</sup> the

Gonorrhœa - Is a Disease affecting the mucous membrane lining the Ureters, attended with a mucous discharge, frequently considerable inflammation & pain in voiding urine. Astringent injections are generally sufficient to cure the disease, care must be taken that they are not made too strong, Rx. Sulf. Tinc. 2ʒ  
water 6d - & Bappy's Saltpig. ~~fragrant~~ from the East Indies is reported to have cured the disease - it is not necessary to give Mercurials - Persons frequently think they have gonorrhœa when they have no symptoms <sup>1820</sup> Astringent injections should not be used when there is much inflammation, in this case bleed, give laxatives, Cerebinthinate medicines & Sudorifics, & give mucilaginous injections as of Arbutin & Camph. or mucilage with Calomel suspended in them.

Chancre - this first appears in a little white pimpla about the prepuce, or some other part of the organs of generation, which gradually enlarges & becomes excavated, & frequently extends into an ulcer with raised edges covering a great part of the gland penis -

Bubo, appears soon after the chancre - the ingui-  
nal glands enlarge, supurate & ulcerate, they then  
extend around for a considerable distance -

Confirmed Lues follows next - the soft palate  
becomes affected with deep & troublesome ulcer-  
ations - the bones become affected with Nodes  
which most commonly appear first on the  
tibia, fibula, or humerus, these break & form  
dangerous & troublesome ulcers - It is said  
that Bubos sometimes appear without chan-  
cres having appeared - it is said also to affect  
the soft palate or some of the glands without  
a chancre having appeared -

Caustic applied to a chancre often cure the  
disease & prevent its proceeding any farther  
the caustic should be applied to the whole sur-  
face of the chancre when it first appears this  
will in 9 cases out of 10 cure the disease -

138 When the Bubo appears in the groin mercury  
should be taken internally and applied  
externally to the inside of the thigh & continue  
till the disease disappears.

Sometimes after the Bubo disappears, the disease  
appears again in the fauces & soft palate,  
the mercury should be again used until the  
disease disappears.

It is difficult to eradicate the disease entirely  
from the system, it being apt to recur after  
it has disappeared. Mercury is useful only to  
cure the existing disease, but it will prevent  
its recurring in a different form. The mercury  
should not be continued after the local  
disease has disappeared. Sometimes the ulcer  
changes its character under the use of mercury,  
growing worse after every dose, this some-  
times happens after the ulcers have appeared  
to heal. I saw a case where the patient grew  
worse as long as the mercury was continued, but  
on applying the remedies for common ulcers,  
the ulcers were soon healed. Therefore when  
patients have taken mercury a long time &  
continued to grow worse, we should change

our treatment & give Tonics as Bark & Iron  
 which will generally cure the mercurial  
 disease. The best preparations in use are  
 the mercurial ointment & Blue Pill - Corro-  
 sive sublimate has been recommended but  
 I have not found it as useful as milder  
 preparations of mercury. Nitric acid has  
 been recommended but I think it cannot  
 stand in competition with mercury.

1820. This disease is sometimes communicated  
 from parents to children & by children to nur-  
 ses. It may be received by the child from the  
 mother altho' she has had the disease for  
 sometime previous to the birth of the child  
 & it may lie dormant in the system of  
 the child for years and then makes its ap-  
 pearance.

Gonorrhœa Cont. from p. 136.

If astringent injections are used they should  
 be repeated as often as 6 or 8 times per day. They  
 should not be thrown into the bladder which  
 may be prevented by pressing upon the urethra  
 behind the scrotum. When the quality of the  
 discharge is changed the injections should be  
 laid aside & Ovules or S. Cypria given. She should  
 never take any man's word that he has the vene-  
 ral disease, nor let them know the symptoms.

# Hydrophobia.

This disease originates in the canine genus - It has been said that other animals communicate this virus - the virus must be inserted under the cuticle to produce its effect - there is no certain time for the disease to appear after the reception of the virus - In brutes it usually appears in about 9 days, in man it is longer and uncertain, being 1, 2, 3, 4 or more months - The wound heals readily but before the operation of the virus an irritation & slight pain is felt at, cicatrix of the wound. The first symptom is a difficulty of swallowing & some pain about the throat & an inexpressible horror on the sight or motion of liguids -

From the irritation that is perceived in the wound before the appearance of the disease it appears probable that amputation, cauterizing or keeping up an irritation <sup>in the part</sup> would prevent the disease - In the case of a boy who was bit upon the back of the hand - I laid open the wound & applied caustic potash, & kept up the vesication for several months - this boy did not have the disease - it is by no means

144

certain that he would have had the disease  
for not more than half the persons who are  
bitter have the disease & many recover from  
the disease without medicine - I should have  
more confidence in preventing, than curing  
the disease - There are no antidotes upon which  
one can safely rely; when the disease comes on  
violently it generally proves fatal - Bleeding,  
Opium, Cold Bath, Sinct. lantha, Blisters, keep-  
ing the patient in the vapor of warm vinegar,  
drinking vinegar, Acetate of copper, Lobelia,  
Scullcap & many other articles have been re-  
commended, I have no confidence in Scullcap  
I should think that opening the wound  
& applying the caustic would be the best  
practice - From the popular doctrine of ab-  
sition it is that that caustics should be applied  
immediately, but I think it may be applied  
at any period afterwards -

1828. I believe that removing or opening and cauter-  
izing the wounded part would be an ~~indubitable~~  
remedy before the symptoms supervened and it might  
be successful even after they had made their ap-  
pearance. The sochar should be kept open a  
long time by some cerate or soft Emol. bent. —

## Bite of Reptiles.

Probably few would die of the bite of serpents if nothing were done - yet the bite of a rattlesnake has killed in three minutes - When bitten with snakes or spiders or stung with bees, the part should be punctured immediately & squeezed then washed with warm water, salt & water or aqua ammonia; Bloodroot has been applied & I think it useful - oil rubbed on the part & taken internally is good.

The bite of Spiders is sometimes very injurious & has perhaps proved fatal to children when the cause was unknown - I saw a case where the whole arm was seriously affected by the bite of a spider, I applied olive oil & gave diaphoretics -

Stings of Bees have been known to kill in 30 minutes. Lay open the part & apply stimulants -

I think that the effects of these poisons appear too soon to be accounted for upon the doctrine of absorption -

A man was stung upon the helix of the ear & immediately perceived an itching in the palm of the hand, which was followed by a vesication over the whole body, perhaps if this virus is injected into the veins it will act more speedily by coming in contact with the living tissue -

Poisons taken into the mouth generally produce an effect proportional to the quantity taken. If poisons have been swallowed Emet is should be given to dislodge them if called before they act upon the stomach. If the poison is in powder give mucilage to entangle it so that it may be thrown out by the Emet. After the stomach & system become affected we must prescribe for the effects. Some poisons prevent passing by closing the aæsophagus or by their counter effects. In that case I know of no obstacle to introducing a flexible tube with a syringe attached to it & by this we might inject mucilage & purify out the poison.

Vide Cushing on morbid poisons —

Hydrocephalus, contained from page 134 —  
Pearls is often prescribed. Squirrels are a good remedy generally given in combination —  
Tonic, Bark and Bitter are often prescribed —  
Diet. The diet should be animal broths and nutritious food till the water begins to be excreted it should then be nutritious in moderate quantities with little liquid food —

# Diseases of the Cellular Substance.

This system has been considered as a totally inert part of the body. I believe however that dropsy and obesity depend in part upon the peculiar action of the cellular substance. The quantity or quality of food taken is not the cause of obesity, for fleshy persons are frequently small eaters & lean persons are often large eaters. It is probable that it is affected by some peculiar action of the cellular substance. Obesity is occasioned more by drink than by food. An intemperate use of ardent spirits either occasions obesity or emaciation, it can be determined by the appearance of the urine which way drunkenness will go. Those that grow fleshy & red by its use live longer than those that grow pale.

M. M. Keep your eyes open and your mouth shut. Exercise much, take little food and less drink. It should be remembered that corpulent persons bear bleeding very poorly and that all sudden evacuations are dangerous to them. Corpulence betokens an early death & those who have been corpulent & emaciate die soon. There are many diseases of the cellular substance as tumors & warts, there are also tumors all over the body sometimes.

# On Diseased Action generally by Professor Smith.

Without pretending to explain the intimate nature of diseased action any further than that by diseased action we are to understand an action begun and carried on in some part of the human system which is opposed to healthy action & which tends either directly or indirectly to destroy life—I propose to show by facts that the nature of diseased action depends principally upon two causes (viz) on the nature of the exciting cause—and on on the nature of the part affected.

1st. Diseased action in many cases depends for its peculiar nature on the cause exciting it. In proof of this we need only advert to those cases where disease is produced by specific contagion, for instance the small Pox, measles, Scrofula, &c, Croup, Cough, Parotid &c. These are instances when a specific cause has a specific effect, for although these diseases have

something in common, yet they are sufficiently distinct in their nature, each disease being attended with circumstances and symptoms which distinguishes it from every other. Besides specific contagion there are other causes of disease, which applied to the human body always produce a determinate effect, an effect which cannot be imitated by any other cause — Under this head we may rank Marsh Miasma, the poison of rabid animals, of the viper, the stings of bees & wasps, venereal & many other morbid poisons. In all these the peculiar nature of the disease depends upon the exciting cause, each producing a disease peculiar to itself & differing essentially from any other in its symptoms and effects. Since therefore in cases where the cause of the disease is known we find that each specific cause produces a disease peculiar to itself and different from any other is it not reasonable to conclude that in cases where the cause of disease are unknown they are still governed by the same laws, and that every exciting cause has a peculiar effect and gives a peculiar character to the disease.

it produces. There are many circumstances that render this more than probable. Epidemic diseases arise from causes unknown to us but that there are exciting causes for such diseases is not the less certain. Epidemic diseases will often differ in different seasons, but in the same season they have such characteristic symptoms or features as to warrant a belief that they depend on a common cause. Another circumstance that goes to prove that diseased action depends for its peculiar nature on the exciting cause, is, that when noxious substances are received into the stomach in such quantities as to derange the system, no two of them produce exactly the same symptoms. The second proposition I advanced respecting diseased action, was, that it is influenced by the nature of the part in which it is seated.

The living body is composed of many parts differing essentially in structure, formation, and sensibility, we might reasonably suppose that the effects of disease would depend in some degree on the nature of the part first affected.

and this is the fact, diseases of the nervous system differ essentially from diseases of the sanguiferous system - In fact there is no part of the human machine destined to perform a particular function but what has its diseases, and when diseased, produces symptoms and effect essentially different from the effects of the diseases of every other part of the system. I would have you observe this, for on this principle we shall found our nosological arrangement. If what I have stated be founded in fact it will appear that there can be no general character ascribed to diseased action, other than that already given, & that instead of dividing all diseases into two or three classes & this in a manner somewhat arbitrary, according to certain shades of disease which are often evanescent and doubtful, we shall be obliged to study disease somewhat more in detail, always keeping in mind the exciting cause & the nature of the part affected - After adverting to the exciting cause where that can be discovered, (we must (as it were) dissect the body mentally,

examining each part of the system separately, in  
order to locate the disease, for although we admit the  
term general disease, in such a sense as we shall  
presently shew, yet we do not believe that any dis-  
ease falls on every part of the body alike; we rather  
think in all cases the disease commences  
in some particular part and by disordering the  
functions of that part, deranges first those  
most immediately in contact with dependant  
on it, and so on till all the functions are dis-  
ordered — Nevertheless when disease falls on  
a part of the system co-extensive with the body  
for instance the nervous or sanguiferous system,  
it may with some propriety be called general.  
This will be better understood when I come  
to the nosological arrangement I profess, but  
for the present we will pursue the subject of  
diseased action & endeavor to throw what  
light we can on the subject, by stating the facts  
relative thereto as we have observed them —  
On this point I have read no author directly  
in point & shall therefore be obliged to give you  
my own observations principally —

150 The causes which excite diseased action produce their effect at very different periods of time from their application to the body. The Marsh Malaria produces its effects at different periods from 2 or 3 weeks to 1 or 2 years - The bite of rabid animals from 9 days to many weeks & some say years. The specific contagion generally affects the system in 2 weeks, but the time is shortened in one instance by the manner of inserting it, as in the inoculation small pox. The bite of a viper has killed almost instantly & the sting of a bee has killed in 30 minutes. It is a curious fact that among the exciting causes of diseases, we find that different <sup>but</sup> different causes when applied to any part of the <sup>living</sup> system so as to make an impression on it produce their ultimate effects on different organs of the body. The bite of a mad dog affects the throat. Anthocides applied to the surface extend their effects to the urethra &c. A man was curious to observe a Mosquitoe introduce his bill near the first joint of the thumb. Immediately on its per-

porating the skin, it produced an erection  
of the penis, accompanied with a sensation  
similar to that which immediately precedes an  
emission of semen, On a slight motion of his  
hand the mosquito withdrew his bill & the op-  
eration subsided - He again introduced his bill and  
the same consequences followed - A man infor-  
med me that he was bitten by a rattle snake on  
the leg and at the same instant felt a pecul-  
iar sensation under the tongue - A young lady  
came to consult me concerning her health which  
had been injured by the sting of a bee, She Lee  
stung her on the neck and she immediately  
felt it under her tongue, & immediately after  
all over; her health was much affected for sev-  
eral months. A man informed me that a bee  
stung him on the helix of the ear and in a few  
minutes he perceived a violent itching in the palms  
of the hands, which soon became general & produced  
a slight thickening of the skin, which subsided in  
a few days. There are some kinds of Morbid ac-  
tion, which when once commenced, unless inter-  
rupted <sup>by art</sup>, go on increasing till they destroy life.

152 Such are the morbid actions in cancers and  
in wounds which produce tetanus and very prob-  
ably some of those of the rabid animals are of  
this kind. Other exciting causes are destined  
to produce an effect which is to continue a  
certain time if the disease does not <sup>the</sup> destroy and  
then to cease. Such is the specific contagion of  
the marsh Miasma —

Again many of the exciting causes of disease  
when once they have had their effect on the  
system render it ever afterwards insensible  
to their effects. Such are all the contagious  
diseases; and there are other ~~and~~ febrile  
diseases not probably contagious, which  
produce this disease effect in a greater or  
less degree. The Marsh Miasma when once  
it has exerted its effect on the system does  
not often affect the system a second time  
and I have never seen the Typhus fever twice  
in the same person. There are other cases in  
which, when a person has been once severely  
affected by certain poisons, they are ever after  
more easily affected by them —

In poisons taken into the stomach the effects within certain limits, bears some proportion to the quantity taken, but in other cases, we don't know that the quantity of poison taken, provided it be sufficient to produce its appropriate effect, has any influence over the disease it produces. Such are the specific contagions; the poison of rabid animals, the virus of Lues Venereal are also of this kind. There is another circumstance in which the causes of diseased action differ; in many cases where the exciting cause has commenced its effects, tho' the cause and even the part on which the disease commenced be removed, yet its effects continue unabated in the system. It often happens that diseased action operating on one part, will be communicated to other parts & even when its effects on the part first affected are scarcely perceptible, the effects on some other part will be very violent. Sometimes when the disease is transferred from one part to another, it seems to be owing to a connection of parts by a common function; this is often seen in affections of the eyes.

When the breasts of females are affected the uterus often suffers. Diseases are often communicated from one viscous concerned in syphilis to the rest. Ascarides in the rectum produce spasmodic contractions in the aera<sup>aqua</sup>; and diseases of the stomach are readily transmitted to the liver. In other cases diseases are transmitted from one part to another where we can<sup>not</sup> discover no connection in function. I have seen necrosis in one leg produce contraction in the muscles of the other, & white swelling of the knee produce dreadful pain and spasm of the opposite thigh, which gradually receded after the leg was amputated. There is still another circumstance in which the causes of diseases differ, & that is this, some of them may be prevented from taking effect former by circumstances attending the person at the time they are exposed. — the causes Typhus and intermitting Fevers are probably of this kind as also the causes that produce Tetanus. The causes of other diseases require the con-

surrence of no other circumstances to give them effect, but their application, as specific contagion, the bites of ravid and other venomous animals and poisons taken into the stomach. From this view of the subject I think it is obvious that the difference in diseases cannot be reduced to a few general heads; and that the difference cannot consist in the degree of force in the morbid action as has been maintained by Brown & his disciples. There is but one point in which all diseases agree, and that is this disease is a departure from health and tends to destroy life, but this leads to no practical inference. If I understand the principles of Brown's theory (viz) that disease is a departure from health in one of two ways only, the degree of force <sup>in the action</sup> being greater or less than the healthy action, if the natural action of the system is either increased above the healthy standard or depressed below it, and his indirect debility is always the effect of inordinate action, so that it is all reduced to the two states I have mentioned, which he calls Icteric & asthenic.

Now from the effects of the causes of disease action as stated above I infer that the doctrine of disease is wholly unfounded in fact and that the contrary is true, that is, I believe that diseased action never depends upon the force of action, but entirely on the peculiar nature of the actions excited. To illustrate this we will state a few well known facts. The typhus fever has been considered as a disease of debility from birth down. If this is true the best opportunity for curing it would be at the very commencement, before the disease has prostrated the system, and this would be effected by stimulating remedies. Now I will appeal to all who have had extensive experience in this disease to decide whether this can be done. On the other hand we find that when the fever subsides the appetite returns, which will often happen in cases where no medicines have been given and even while the patient is reduced to such a degree of bodily weakness as not to be able to turn himself in bed.

If the fever leaves him he will recover without the use of remedies & with nothing but the proper use of food. There are other cases of diseased actions which depend upon a specific cause and are cured by specific remedies independent of their effects generally on the system, as the virus of Lues venerea — There are several other morbid actions which are influenced by stimulating or debilitating remedies no farther than <sup>these</sup> parts of the system are influenced by the state of the system, that is if the patients labouring under such affections take stimulants the morbid action is increased; if debilitating remedies, the morbid action is diminished in the same <sup>proportion</sup> as the system is depraved, but the disease is not cured — This is the case with cancer, consumption and many others.



# Of the Modus Operandi of Morbid Poisons and other Exciting Causes of Disease

After what has been said of the exciting causes of disease it may not be improper to make a few observations on the mode and manner in which these causes affect the system.

Since the humoral pathology has been exploded and the discovery of the absorbent system by anatomists, the opinion of physician respecting the causes of disease have changed in many respects and what was formerly attributed to morbid matter and certain changes in the system fluids, has often been attributed to the absorbent system in taking up and conveying into the circulation fluids from various surfaces such matter as produced disease. In this way it has been and still is supposed by many that all morbid poisons enter the system and produce their effects. another opinion is that those causes called contagious & other morbid poisons produce their effects by what is called sympathy.

As in most cases of disease especially where it becomes general we have to prescribe for the effects of the cause rather than to remove the cause itself, it may be thought unimportant. Whether we adopt one or the other of these opinions, they may be true in part but still I think there is no error in theory but what is liable to produce an error in practice, therefore it is of some importance to settle this question rightly. The mouths of the absorbent vessels open every where on all the surface of the cavities of the body & throughout the cellular substance. If large quantities of fluid are injected into the cellular substance they will be taken up by these vessels. Even fluids impregnated with poisonous substances will be absorbed without producing any sensible effect. In attempting to inject arsenic into the knee joint with Camphor sublimate I injected as much as half a jill into the cellular substance, it must have contained as much as two grains of sublimate yet this was soon absorbed without producing any effect upon the system. The matter of a hydrocele by a rupture of the

sack is often formed into the cellular membrane of the serous membrane with considerable quantity of blood, and all will be absorbed in a few days without any injury to the system. So far the action and office of the absorbent system is established beyond a doubt but that this system of vessels reaches the surface and is capable of taking up fluids from it has been questioned. However we decide this question, it still may be a question where the poisons are actually inserted below the cuticle, whether they produce their effect by making an impression on the nerves and blood vessels & in that may commencing their action, or whether they are actually taken up and conveyed by the absorbents into the circulating mass of fluids. I confess there is great difficulty in settling this question by demonstration & perhaps we shall not be able to decide it except it be by analogical reasoning. I think however by carefully attending to all the circumstances of diseased action of which I treated in my last lecture

we may arrive at a probable solution of the difficulty. In the first place it was observed <sup>the cause of disease</sup> that they produced their ultimate effects on the system at very different periods of time after they were applied. In those cases where the effect was instantaneous, there was not time for the cause to operate through the medium of the absorptive system & in those cases where the effects were delayed more than a year we should think that if the matter were absorbed it must be worn out long before the effects were produced for in a year the whole of the fluids must be changed many times and a considerable part of the solids. One circumstance which should be mentioned here is, that in cases of bites of rabid animals the effect is not produced for many days after the wound is inflicted; and that the general effect on the system is always preceded by a peculiar irritation felt in the part where the poison was <sup>injected</sup>. Now it would be difficult to account for this on the supposition of the absorption of the virus, for if it was actually absorbed, why should we feel the

the irritation in the part so long afterwards. From this fact we should rather infer that the virus made an impression on the sensible fibre of the part, at first obscure and imperceptible and at length increasing so as to affect the system - another fact which has been considered as proof of the absorption of poisons is the effect of Cantharides when applied to the skin there follows some derangement of the urethra - Dr. Cullen says that the excretion of the Canth. is absorbed and carried into the circulating fluids and is again concentrated in the urine and irritates the urethra in passing. To this it may be objected that mere excitation of the skin produces the similar effects, as in some nipples of nursing women, the application of the child to the breast by irritating the nipples will often produce a fit of stranguary. When certain substances producing disease are inserted below the skin as the injection of the small pox, the sympathetic glands situated between the part where the matter is inserted and the body smell and become tender this has also been considered as proof of the absorption.

but to this it may be objected, that the same  
swelling is produced by punctured wounds where  
no poison is inserted; in the cases of cancers this  
swelling of the glands is often observed, also in tu-  
mors of a scirrous nature before they ulcerate, & in  
some cases the secondary tumor arises in a part  
more remote from the body than the original tumor.  
The disease called Aectioderma which is always syn-  
pathetic & arises from ulcers some where in the  
system has always been considered as affording proof  
of the doctrine of absorption, I do not know  
that we can bring direct proof to the contrary, but  
there are several facts to be mentioned which con-  
 sider it very doubtful & would lead us to believe  
that it proceeded from another cause, I have not-  
 ered many cases where large collections of matter  
have been absorbed without producing any such  
effect & instead of producing any disease the pa-  
tient began to recover as soon as the absorption com-  
 menced. But those who support the doctrine  
of absorption say that it is necessary that the  
ulcers should be opened and the air admitted  
in order to give the matter a peculiar acrimony

which fits it for producing hectic fever. To this I would object that many open ulcers of previous extent do not produce hectic, while others of but small surface produce it in a high degree and in cases too where air can scarcely be said to be admitted at all. The circumstance that has favoured the doctrine of absorption and the opinion that it depends upon contact with air, & as is, that in cases of tumour abscess and other large collections of matter in various parts of the body, no hectic fever is produced till the abscess is opened and then it comes on suddenly, but I think this effect may be reasonably attributed to another cause. Before such large abscesses are opened there is a great pressure of matter on the surfaces of the abscess and of course the matter increases very slowly, but when the abscess is opened this pressure is taken off & the secretion of matter is amazingly increased; more matter will be excreted in a day than in a week or even month before. The action of excretion is not only increased, but perhaps changed, for the matter is of a different quality, so that it is more probable that the hectic is the effect of a

peculiar action of the ulcerated <sup>surface</sup>, than that it is from the absorption of matter —

On a careful review of all the facts which have been stated relative to the effects observed in the operation of those causes of diseased action, it appears that some of them operate so suddenly to produce their effect by absorption; while the effects of others appear at such different periods of time from their application that it will be impossible to account for their operation on that principle.

## On the Physiology and Pathology of the arteries.

I propose to shew that some important facts relative to the physiology of the arteries have been hitherto overlooked; and that the doctrine taught respecting the ceasing of hemorrhage in wounded arteries has been incorrect. From time immemorial Physiologists have been prone to ascribe to those parts of the body which have a sensible and very visible action an importance and force in the animal economy greater than they possess, while

they have in a great measure overlooked the obscure but most important parts action of the other parts. In no instance has this been more evident than in the doctrine of the heart and arteries. For a long time the whole business of the circulation of the blood not only through the arteries but also through the veins, was attributed to the immense power of the heart; the force of which was computed by mathematical calculation to be equal to several Cwt.

At length it was admitted that the arteries exerted a power of their own over the blood and assisted the heart to carry <sup>on</sup> the circulation. But yet Physiologists <sup>came</sup> from this expression to confine this power principally to the trunks of the arteries & have slightly or not at all considered the action of the extreme branches known by the name of Capillaries. It is in these small ramifications of the arteries, that the blood is applied to the great and important purposes of life, such as the growth and nourishment of the body, the secretion of the fluids and the transmission of the blood from the arteries to the veins. That this part of the sanguiferous system in a great measure eludes our senses and altho' the action

carried on here is obscure, yet it is not the less certain that it is in the extremities of the arterial system that the important purposes of circulation are carried on. From a consideration of these circumstances, I have for a long time considered the extremities of the arteries the most important as well as the most active system; and considering the heart and large arteries as subservient to the extremities and acting as canals for conveying the blood to its place of destination where it is applied to the purposes of life. Having adopted these ideas a number of important conclusions follow as naturally arising from these premises. It has been said that parts of the system that sustain the greatest proportion of action will be most liable to fall into disordered action. Observe the frequency of disease in the Bronchial system, the Phlebotomitic viscera, the kidneys and skin. The circumstances of life such as climate, exercise, manner of living &c induce disease in these parts of the system, the action of which is most increased by these circumstances. There can be no doubt that the lungs, the kidneys and skin are connected

in function and accordingly we find that when any one of these parts, from the circumstances above mentioned is obliged to sustain an inordinate proportion of action, that part is most frequently diseased. Thus we find the Lungs and Kidneys frequently diseased in persons <sup>so</sup> living in cold climates, while those living in warm climates are subject to diseases of the skin scarcely known in cold countries; the reason is plain, in cold climates the action of the skin is checked while a large proportion of aqueous fluid is thrown on the lungs and kidneys, which require a greater proportion of action in these parts to dispose of it.

From these principles I infer that as the extremities are the most active part of the system so they are most liable to disease & that the diseased action perceptible in the heart and trunks of the great arteries is in a great proportion of cases introduced from the extremities of that system. This I believe to be the case in the whole of that class of diseases called Pyrexia. All cases of spontaneous hemorrhage arise evidently from diseased action of the extreme

branches of the arteries and veins and I expect to show that even in hemorrhage from wounded arteries, the extreme branches will have an influence on the trunks unless the artery be completely divided. Spontaneous hemorrhage does not arise as was once supposed from the rupture of large vessels, but from numerous points which are for the most part arterial but sometimes perhaps from the veins, this can hardly happen except in the brain lungs & abdominal viscera. As the veins in these organs have no valves the blood may flow from the large trunks towards the extremities and of course when a number of these extreme branches of these veins bleed they might discharge the whole blood in that system.

The following are the hypotheses which have been advanced to explain the spontaneous stopping of hemorrhage from the wounded arteries.

1<sup>st</sup>. The contraction of the cavity in length and breadth.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The stopping of the mouth of the bleeding vessel by a coagulum of blood.

3<sup>d</sup>. The insinuation of blood between the

artery and its cellular sheath surrounding it and thereby compressing the end of the artery.

4<sup>th</sup>. The operation of all the above mentioned causes to effect the same thing.

We shall examine each of these causes separately.

1<sup>st</sup>. Of contraction. We allow that when an artery is divided it contracts a little in its length but not more than the other soft parts, and indeed I have observed that in amputated stumps the large arteries constantly project beyond the muscles so much that I can find them by passing my finger over the surface of the stump. It has not been proved that the contraction in the length of arteries diminishes their calibre & it certainly does not diminish annihilate their cavity.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The stopping of blood by a coagulum. Here the effect is evidently taken for the cause. The blood cannot coagulate while it is flowing in full stream. It must be nearly stopped before any coagulum can be formed. The coagulum can have no share in stopping hemorrhage unless it be considered as

a security against a second bleeding, which will be rendered impossible by the facts which remain to be mentioned.

8<sup>o</sup> The compression of the artery sides of the artery by the blood's insinuating between the artery and its cellular coat.

The author of this hypothesis could not suppose that this cause could operate in the case of an amputated stump; and yet we find that arteries of considerable size will spontaneously cease to pour out blood from an amputated stump, I have observed in several instances on amputating the thigh that all the arteries except the venal have ceased to bleed without applying the ligature. There is another and strong and in my opinion unsurmountable objection to this hypothesis - when arteries are partially divided or punctured & the blood is restrained from passing out of the body and presses forcibly and strongly among the soft parts & under circumstances the most favorable for injecting the cellular coat of the arteries the blood is least likely to stop spontaneously & when it is suspended by compression or exhaustion of strength, it most frequently returns when these causes are removed. That it is not the compression of the coagu-

lated blood that restrains the hemorrhage  
 I infer from my own observation. I have  
 frequently found that where an artery has con-  
 tinued to bleed after surgical operations, that  
 on removing the dressing and turning out the  
 escharium exposing the artery to the cold  
 air, the hemorrhage was ceased before I could  
 apply the ligature. In these cases the coagu-  
 lumen appears to promote the hemorrhage and  
 we shall see by and by the reason of it. Cases  
 have occurred however where the coagulum  
 is found pressed against the artery so as to  
 obliterate its cavity, but such cases are rare.  
 Now if neither of the foregoing causes have  
 any effect in the cessation of the hemorrhage  
 from wounded arteries, as I think they do not,  
 it is impossible that all of them conjoined  
 can have the effect attributed to any or all  
 of them for the simple <sup>reason</sup> that nothing cannot  
 be multiplied and increased. All these causes  
 are supposed to operate mechanically and  
 the author of these hypotheses seems to have  
 forgotten that the arteries possess vitality  
 in common with other parts of <sup>the</sup> system.  
 It is known that small arteries partially di-  
 vided continue to bleed, but if the division be made

perfect and prepare made for a few minutes the  
bleeding stops. In June 1809 I was consulted on  
a case of diseased great toe. The patient was  
an old man, lean and meager in his appear-  
ance, for a number of years he had felt a pain  
in his great toe which gradually increased  
till the toe had ulcerated and the ulcer re-  
fused to heal under the use of common reme-  
dies. A surgeon was consulted who advised a  
solution of bor. Sub. which increased the  
pain to an intolerable degree and cause gan-  
grene of the toe. When I saw it both the bones  
of the toe were in sight as the soft parts had  
sloughed off above the second joint. I ampu-  
tated the toe at the first joint and altho' we  
used no tourniquet not a table spoonful of  
blood was lost during the operation. In a  
few days the same kind of gangrene that had mas-  
tered the toe attacked the stump. The disease  
was extremely painful and nothing we could  
apply gave relief. The foot was red but would  
apply externally increased the pain to an in-  
tolerable degree - stimulants had the same  
effect and increased the wasting of the stump.  
as the patients pulse was full & strong I did not  
at this time understand the cause of the absence

174 of blood during the operation. Being consulted again some weeks after I observed that about one half of the foot had a hard woody feel & was much swollen while the other part had a natural appearance, I advised to amputate above the ankle. Having no tourniquet with me I directed an assistant to make compression in the arm, not more than two table spoonful of blood was discharged and that came out instead of flowing in a full stream. When the compression was removed no blood flowed. On drawing back the flesh as I was operating I felt something hard in the flesh like a thorn and on examination I found the two great arteries of the leg ossified & one of them broke off and I took out a piece an inch ~~and~~ and an half in length, on examination it appeared a perfect tube of bone. Now in the first case which I have related the stopping of hemorrhage from arteries partly divided was by dividing them quite through. I believe the common opinion is that in such cases the artery contracts and opposes the effusion of blood. But the second case stands opposed to this reasoning for the ossified artery could not contract in length or breadth but

remained open & yet the blood did not flow  
through it; this could not be occasioned by the  
want of the usual force in the heart. Little  
blood flows when a limb is torn off by violence.  
These facts confirm me in the opinion that the  
spontaneous stopping of hemorrhage in cases of  
divided arteries does not depend on the action of  
the arteries, but on a cause directly opposite.  
The want of action in the end of the divided ar-  
tery, agreeable to a law of the animal economy  
which diffuses action to cease in those parts  
which can serve no further purpose in the sys-  
tem. Thus I conclude that when the artery is di-  
vided and the continuity between the heart and  
~~extreme branches of that~~  
~~great artery~~ is disengaged, the action of that part  
of the artery for which projects beyond any ul-  
lateral branch ceases to act on the blood and  
from the facts above stated it appears that altho'  
the artery may and does stand open, yet the  
blood will not be propell'd through it by the  
action of the heart and superior parts of the  
artery. It must be owing to this cause that  
arteries which have been pulled till they break  
do not bleed, by such violence they are paralized  
and oppose a barrier to the passage of the blood,  
through them - - -

176 Dr. Cullen has placed hemorrhage in the class of diseases which he determines by signs and has divided hemorrhage in general into two kinds active and passive. The effusion of blood from wounded and divided arteries or vessels he considers as passive and not properly belonging to Pyrexia.

The other kind with a tension of vessels he considers as properly constituting febrile disease. Dr. Cullen has again divided spontaneous hemorrhage into arterial and venous, but for what reason he does not inform us. I cannot well conceive how hemorrhage can arise from the veins as the veins except in the lungs, Brain and Abdominal viscera are furnished with valves. The blood cannot flow from the small branches of the veins and thereby draw the blood from the trunks.

The predisposition to hemorrhage may be divided into general and local. In one case from an irregularity of action in the blood vessels there is a <sup>general</sup> predisposition to bleed, which is discovered by bloods being poured from several parts of the system at the same time, and by the effusion of

blood into the cellular substance in various parts of the body, these spots have been called Petechia

Local hemorrhage depends on the condition of the blood vessels, it is in general secondary to the local disease and arises out of it by sympathy similar to what happens in local inflammations

In cases of general predisposition to hemorrhage the proximate cause does not seem to depend upon the increased action of the heart and arteries; such increased action is not perceived in the commencement of Idiopathic hemorrhage and when the heart and arteries are affected in the course of the disease it is probable that this disordered action is sympathetic of the disordered action of the extremities of the vascular system

This kind of hemorrhage appears to be owing to a certain deficiency of action in the extremities of the veins, which prevents the blood from the arteries passing into the veins and causes it to be poured into various cavities or effused into the cellular substance — This peculiar disposition having often appeared concretes with febrile diseases, it has been

considered as depending on the condition  
of the fluids & to give evidence of a tendency  
to putrefaction. But as hemorrhage from  
various parts of the body and effusions into  
the cellular substance have often occurred  
without the intervention of fever or any  
symptoms characteristic of putrefaction  
of the solids or fluids, we must conclude  
that altho' fever may and often does precede  
and seem to predispose to hemorrhage, yet  
it is not necessarily connected with or dependent  
on fever. I believe that blood does  
not pass from the arteries into the veins  
without the agency of the very origin  
of the veins in taking it up; and I think  
as I have stated above that in this kind  
of hemorrhage the efficient or proximate  
cause is a diminution of this power in  
the veins, which refusing to receive the  
blood from the arteries, it is forced out  
on surfaces or effused into the cellular sub-  
stance. In cases of this nature the blood  
meeting with resistance at the extremities  
of the arterial system, the heart and ar-  
teries suffer some change in their action  
but this change is consiquent to the Disease

179

and may be considered as the effect rather than  
the cause. The following case will serve to il-  
lustrate the principles which I have advanced.

In the year 1791 I was called to consult in a  
case that was called by the family a sin-  
gular breaking out. The patient was a  
child about 6 years old. I perceived a  
number of spots on his skin of different  
sizes, caused by the effused blood. On the  
feet where he had received some trifling  
injury or fracture of the skin there was a  
discharge of bloody serum. His gums were  
swollen and livid and he had bled some  
from the nose. I was told the child had  
not been affected by any previous disease.  
There was not the least symptom of  
putrefaction, his breath was not in the  
least offensive, all his secretions were  
natural and his appetite good. I ordered  
bark and sulphuric acid. The next day  
he bled again profusely from the nose.  
I stopped the bleeding by a full dose of  
opium. The next day but one he bled  
again, it was again checked by opium.  
On the day after he bled so profusely  
that the family despaired of his recovery.

and did not send for me. I called accidentally and found him extremely exhausted. The livid spots had lost something of their color, the pulse just perceptible and he could not lift his hand to his head. From the first visit I had made him he had constantly taken the Bark and Sulphurized, albumin. He had taken Opium but twice which had stopped the humor each time. From these circumstances I concluded to give him a dose of opium which was repeated night and morning. The patient recovered. In this case there had been no previous disease nor any appearance of change in the blood, on the contrary it appeared that the disease took place in consequence of the state of the vessels. This condition was excited and cured by opium, which is known to act with peculiar force on the surface of the body, promoting the absorbent power of the veins.

Since this &c case I have met with another of a similar kind. Blood letting does not appear to be indicated in this kind of hemorrhage tho' the spontaneous

181

hemorrhage in the first mentioned case diminished the color of the Retina; yet it did not change the condition of the system so as to stop the hemorrhage.

In Local Hemorrhage the disease depends on a peculiar action of the blood vessels of the part and is perhaps generally attended with an increased action of the extreme arteries while the activity of the veins is diminished. When the blood flows from a part within our observation we perceive an evident increase of action in the small arteries, but this increase of action in the part is not at first attended with a general increased action of the heart and arteries. But eventually the heart and arteries are affected by sympathy with the extreme vessels of the part, & the same also happens in local inflammation. In this kind of hemorrhage general bleeding may operate as a remedy for by diminishing the force of the circulation generally to some degree diminishes the local increased action, but this

practic is admissible only in cases at-  
tended with general excitement of the  
system

Nervous system diseases	2
Nocturnal pollutions	102
Nosological arrangement	2
Ophthalmia	47
Obesity	144
Palsey	5
Pneumonia & typhoides	43
Prenitis	46
Pleurisy	48
Pox Chikun	33
Physiology & pathology of	32
Quarry	48
Rheumatism	125
Retention	92
Sputus Spur	41
Sanguiferous Syst. Dis.	17
Sorophila	120
Small Pox	32
Suppession	93
Sallet Fever	36
Tetanus	10
Tic Doloreaux	124
Uterine organs Dis.	88
Varicella	33
Splenitis	60
Diseases of the cellular substant.	1114



Fever			
Syphus	19	Anasarca	111
Putrid	26	Angina Maligna	37
Silious	26	Apoplysy	4
Intermittent	28	Ascites	114
Spotted	41	Asthma	5-2
Gout	122	Brain inflammation	16
Hematemesis	131	Bulimia	121
Hemoptisis	59	Wits of Nuptio	142
Hemorrhage	97	Canker Rash	37
Hemorrhoids	99	Catarrh	39
Hooping Cough	36	Cholera Morbus	72
Hydrocephalus		Chorea Sancti Vitæ	9
Extremis	107	Colic	19
Hydrocephalus	109	Contagious Diseases	31
Hydrocephaly	40	Consumption	53
Hysteria	46	Cough Hooping	36
Retention of urine	10	Croup	50
Inflammation	72	Constipation	132. t
Eyes	47	Diarrhoea	64
Diseases of head	45	Diabetes	86
Brain	46	Diseases of sanguiferous vessels	17
Intestines	61	urinary organs	88
Lungs	48.	absorbent system	104
Tonsils	48	Contagiosities	31
Impunity	72	Dysentery	73
Taundice	68	Dysmenorrhœa	94
Local Inflammation	45	Dyspepsia	61
Leucorrhœa	94	Eccepsy	106
Measles	34	Excretion generally	145
Menorrhagia	93	Epilepsy	6
Menstruation	40	Epistaxis	101
Mumps	34	Eyes Inflammation of	47
Micturition	96		
Morbus Pisons	35		
Modus operandi of Mysl	15-9		



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